

APRIL

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837.

NO. 12.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

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Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each continuance. Advertisements handed in without directions as to position or length, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

## To Cotton Growers.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY. The undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as **Shipping & Forwarding Agents** for the country. They will also ship Cotton for the up-country planters, at the shortest notice, to the Northern States, and with the least delay and expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their duty and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.  
No. 41.  
B, 1837.  
The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will above four insertions, and forward their

## BOTANIC DOCTOR.

JOHN CRITCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton County, to practice medicine on the

## BOTANIC SYSTEM.

has put himself to considerable trouble to be fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time at the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the mode of administering them. With these advantages, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to take a trial of vegetable medicines. (For no fee will be used.) being well satisfied that forms of disease that can be cured by any form of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, all kinds of skin diseases, or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application to him, and he will find it greatly to their advantage. He is generally given and perfect recovery remains.

has now on hand a good assortment of Medical and sent on to the North for agents supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to send promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of medicines.)

his residence is in the south-western part of the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to "Alley Pollard" of Mauga, County, Alabama—about five feet tall, dark complexion, a scar over his right eye. The owner is requested to come for pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.  
January 5th, 1837.—tf.

## WANTED TO HIRE.

MEDIATELY, 6 or 8 Laborers, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office to John Christian at the mouth of Wewoka Creek, Coosa county.

Metumpka, Feb. 18, 1837.

The Jacksonville Republican will publish this notice times.—Alabama Argus.

## STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dun Horse, about five years old, four white feet, blaze face and glass eyes, bobtail, about fourteen hands high, appraised at thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.  
March 16, 1837.—3t.

## MILL-WRIGHTS.

Subscribers having located themselves one mile west of Jacksonville, are now prepared to execute all orders in the Mill-Wright business at the shortest notice and in the best of style.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.  
JAMES H. TEMPLETON.

Those indebted to the undersigned, for Music tuition, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.  
March 16, 1837.—6t.

## BLANKS

Every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand at this Office.

in the adjoining counties. The undersigned is prepared to furnish with such blanks as may be required, at the lowest rates.

## FAREWELL ADDRESS OF ANDREW JACKSON.

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered; and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has at all times been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country. I so anxiously endeavored to serve; and at the moment when I surrendered my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy; in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; and honored and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have, in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me; and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have supported me in every peril, and with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns; but the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And, if I use the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me; and will, at least, see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favored land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the Constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period; the spirit in which they waged war against each other; and our intimate commercial connexions with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the U. States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our Constitution yet in its infancy, under the disadvantages which a new and untried Government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our Constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment, and at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is everything to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in their improvement by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race—the original dwellers in our land—are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill-fated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying, that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just; and the claims of our citizens, which had long been withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and, I trust, a temporary

exception, our relations with every foreign power are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding, and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of Government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved, that in the Union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow-citizens by the Father of his country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reasons to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds; and he has cautioned us, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties, on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb the Union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address; but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessing, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendor, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the South against the North, and the North against the South, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension?—Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope

that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe, the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present Constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissolved? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may under the influence of temporary excitement, or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self-interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for, if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. There victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other.

Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should brown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feeling and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every part of the U. States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body; whether it be State or National.

It is well known, that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate, that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming any thing beyond them.—Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits, should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient source of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the tax-gatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of



the commodity to the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imports is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the Constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some of the specific powers intrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid.—When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them; for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the Constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people, when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, & to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people.—Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public services; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties, bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of Internal Improvement were got up, in various quarters, to squander the money and to purchase support.—Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed; when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people, when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purpose of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing Treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the States. And if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will before long, find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject.—The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is disposed of by leading State politicians who have friends to favor, and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution, and if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with a privilege of issuing paper money, receivable in the payment of public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper; and we ought not, on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained, to carry into effect the paper system. Honest, and even enlightened men, are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence, and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations; thereby rendering property insecure, and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount, in times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted, by the prospect of gain, or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it, to extend the issues of their paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business. And when these issues have been pushed on, from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given; suddenly curtail their issues; and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks, by this means, save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here.—These ebbs and flows in the currency, and these indiscreet extensions of credit, naturally engender a spirit of speculation, injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, seized upon such a multitude of citizens, and threatened to pervade all classes of society, and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this spirit, that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of our country. But, if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply the number of dependants on bank accommodations and bank favors; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice, will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public councils, and destroy, at no distant day, the purity of your Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it.—A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless, and all of it is easily counterfeited, in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. These frauds are most generally perpetrated in the smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business; and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the laboring classes of society, whose situation and pursuits put it out of their power to guard themselves from these impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence. It is the duty of every Government so to regulate its currency as to protect this numerous class as far as practicable from the impositions of avarice and fraud. It is more especially the duty of the United States, where the Government is emphatically the Government of the people, and where this respectable portion of our citizens are so proudly distinguished from the laboring classes of all other nations, by their independent spirit, their love of liberty, their intelligence, and their high tone of moral character. Their industry, in peace, is the source of our wealth; and their bravery, in war, has covered us with glory; and the Government of the United States will but ill discharge its duties if it leaves them a prey to such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interests cannot be effectually protected, unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone, of the paper currency, are sufficient to call for immediate reform; but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention.

Recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institu-

tions, and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption or force, are aware of its power, and prepared to employ it. Your Banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce, according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals not greatly disproportionate to each other, they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although, in the present state of the currency, these banks may and do operate injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral tone of society; yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purposes of political influence; and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them, their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space, and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods.

But when the charter of the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress, it perfected the schemes of the paper system, and gave to its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain, from the commencement of the Federal Government down to the present hour. The immense capital, and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it, enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength, it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed, for itself, the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and it undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce, at its pleasure, at any time, and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks, and permitting an expansion, or compelling a general contraction, of the circulating medium, according to its own will. The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon became its obedient instruments, ready, at all times, to execute its mandates; and with the banks necessarily went, also, that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities, who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business; and who are, therefore, obliged, for their own safety, to propitiate the favor of the money power by distinguished zeal and devotion in its service. The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was, to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption, and its numerous dependants, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head; thus organizing this particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward, upon any occasion, its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property, and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union; and to bestow prosperity, or bring ruin; upon any city or section of the country, as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparring temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed in the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the free men of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your Government might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank, are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the Constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I

doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the Constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behoves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization, which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantage, and State interests and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one moneyed institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges, sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain.—You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependent on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of Banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependants about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of free men who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the Government and with difficulty maintain their just right against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them.—The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation, in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants.—It is to yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible.—It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the peo-

ple are carried into faithful execution, their will, when once made known, sooner or later, be obeyed.—And while people remain, as I trust they ever will, corrupted and incorruptible, and watchful and jealous of their rights, Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the present system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up in it, and of which it is the main support. Many interests are united to resist all action on this subject, that you must not hope conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared in giving my administration of the Government to restore the constitutional currency, gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But energy yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must, and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I not ought to pass over, without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign powers. It is, unquestionably, our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid, by every honorable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But, notwithstanding our true interest to cultivate peace, our true interest to cultivate peace, can only to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of sea-coast indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can, year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce, and your seas, but will enable you to defend your coast, and meet any danger that may threaten from abroad. It is your true policy, to build up a navy, and to select its object. But, as you are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed, armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval forces sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you my fellow-citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in its high office with which you twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the Republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and in the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as guardians of freedom to preserve the benefit of the human race. It is your duty to make the most of these blessings, and to



lands; and sleepless vigilance to guard  
end to the end of time the great charge  
committed to your keeping.  
My race is nearly run; advanced age  
ing health warn me that before long I  
as beyond the reach of human events,  
ase to feel the vicissitudes of human  
I thank God that my life has been  
a land of liberty, and that he has  
o a heart to love my country with the  
of a son. And filled with gratitude  
ut constant and unwavering kind-  
ed you a last and affectionate fare-  
-  
ANDREW JACKSON.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

SONVILLE, ALA. APRIL 6, 1837.

been absent on urgent business, which  
with the high waters, detained us until  
lication of the present week, we have  
ise the reasons for any want of interest  
ek's part. We have no doubt howev-  
the excellent address of General Jackson,  
ublished entire, will amply compensate  
ve reader for any want of variety.

only room at present to call the atten-  
readers to the Rail Road Meeting,  
d for the first Tuesday of next Circuit  
The present is evidently the time, for all  
friendly to this important enterprise, to  
for earnest and united action. We hope  
et, or some future number previous to the  
to have both time and room to speak more  
on the subject.

We are authorized to announce Hon.  
REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for  
tion, to represent this Congressional Dis-  
the next Congress of the United States.

TEXAS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states.  
It is in contemplation to raise 500 men  
is city for the Texian army. Volun-  
will be fully armed and equipped, sent  
exas passage free and provisions found.  
will be well paid, and after two years,  
individual will become entitled to 640  
of land."

he said, that the emigration of Texas is  
considerable. One New Orleans pa-  
rates it to be unprecedented.

## LATER FROM FLORIDA.

y yesterday's Express Mail, we received  
p from the office of the Savannah Geor-  
of the 8th, which contained farther in-  
gence respecting the Indian War, ex-  
ted from the Jacksonville Courier of  
instant. An express from Fort Ar-  
the Indian War, brought  
the Indian War, that 93 Indians had  
in and surrendered to Gen. Jesup.  
the Indian War, the Juniper Alligator Ab-  
the Indian War, the Cloud Agency: the great  
Governor, had not gone on, but had  
in his "talk" to the General. He says  
unwilling to go to the West,—that he  
the fighting, and will fight no more,—that  
sick—and, though he does not want to  
the West, yet he supposes the white  
le can send him where they please.

he express also brought the information  
Osceola, had been tried by an Indian  
Martial for cowardice at the Wahoo  
pp, found guilty and degraded—that  
been deprived of his ranks and had  
l from the main body of the Indians  
out few followers—retired; the Indi-  
n themselves knew not where. General  
had extended the time for the Indians  
in from the 25th to the 27th Febru-  
any were to remain after that time.  
hey were to expect no more days of truce.  
the general opinion that the war was  
ing to a close.—Mobile advertiser.

the following articles, just received, it  
appear the Mexicans have not yet abandon-  
dea of again invading Texas, under Busta-  
their new President. Santa Ana had reach-  
Cruz, where it is stated he coldly received,  
departed for his private residence. The  
arrival will, in all probability, bring impor-  
telligence from that unsettled and distracted  
—Democrat.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!!

from a private letter from an American  
eman, now in the city of Mexico, dated,  
February 19, 1837.  
Government has made arrangements to  
the Texian war, by a loan from Messrs.  
aria & Sons, Lizardi & Brothers, and Rubio,  
two millions of dollars, to be paid in cash in  
installments, of \$150,000 per month and  
50,000 in provisions, for which the Government  
two and a half per cent premium, and are to  
the receipts of the Custom Houses at Mata-  
and Tampico, and the privilege of export-  
two millions in specie free from export  
duties. Bustamante is to take charge of the ar-  
leaves here next week in company with  
and Filisola, with a carte blanche to raise  
when and where he may find it necessary.  
The meantime General Santa Ana is looked for  
with feverish anxiety, and Congress  
has passed a resolution proscribing him, or  
him from all civil and military immunities,  
which makes a full and satisfactory exposure of all  
since the battle of San Jacinto, as well as  
tives of going to Washington, &c. &c. The  
consider as cast, and you may look to the  
privals from this unhappy country with no  
ry interest. If a civil war breaks out, of  
there seems no doubt, it will be the most  
ary yet experienced in this country, the  
country is fully ripe for it.

an earthquake at half past 12 o'clock  
east and west, and expect another  
coming by it.

N. O. Bulletin.

L. MITCHELL, the worthy Sheriff of  
White county, was most barbarously mur-  
dered by a man named Joseph Little. Cir-  
cumstances as detailed to us, were substan-  
tially as follows:—Col. Mitchell had a  
Civil Process against Little, which required  
him to be given—he went to Little's house for  
the purpose of arresting him. He found  
Little armed with a rifle gun, pistols, &c.  
He commenced a conversation with Little  
upon the impropriety of his resisting, and  
stated his determination to take him, at the  
same time, slowly advancing upon Little,  
who discharged his rifle at him without ef-  
fect—Mitchell then attempted to jump in  
and take hold of him, when Little struck  
him over the head with the barrel of his ri-  
fle, and literally mashed his skull to pieces;  
and as he lay prostrate on the earth Little  
deliberately pulled a large pistol from his  
belt, and placing the muzzle close to Mit-  
chell's head, he shot the ball through it.  
Little has made his escape. There was  
three men near by when the murder was com-  
mitted,—who made no attempt to arrest the  
murderer. We understand that a reward of  
500 dollars is offered for his apprehension.

## RANDOM SKETCHES FROM THE WEST.

THE QUEER LAWYER.—A FACT.  
Several years since there came a young  
Virginian into one of the villages of the  
West—the county seat of a county—and an-  
nounced himself to the citizens as a lawyer  
who intended pitching his tent among them.  
It was but a short time before the sitting of  
the court, and our young debutant had the  
mortification to enter upon this legal pas-  
sage without a single case. This state of  
things would have been rather discouraging  
under any circumstances, but it was still more  
so, since it was accompanied with an alarm-  
ing omphitiness in the region of the pocket.  
But our hero was not a man given to despon-  
dence; and he began forthwith to cast about  
him for the purpose of bettering his condi-  
tion. Right over the way from his lodgings,  
there stood what is called, in western parlance,  
a "grocery," after a grog shop. I need  
not say that it had its full allowance of wor-  
shippers. From this delightful parlieu, a  
midst a Babel-like concord of drunken jar-  
gon, the ears of the briefless lawyer were  
struck with the notes of a violin.

He sauntered carelessly over, and entered  
this scene of rudeness. To possess him-  
self of the fiddle, which was in the hands of  
a lusty wood-chopper, was the work of a  
moment; and it was but another moment be-  
fore the throng were crowding around to  
listen. They perceived at once that the in-  
strument was played by a master, and they  
all voted incontinently that the Orphans of  
the grog-shop was perfectly eclipsed. They  
were delighted; but when their unknown vis-  
iter added his voice to the note, and burst out  
into a comical negro song, the whole com-  
pany were uproarious in their raptures. I  
must except the musical wood-chopper; he took  
it in high dudgeon, that any one should pre-  
sume to compete with him on his own dung  
hill.

"Hark!" said he, going up to  
our hero in a threatening manner, "you may  
beat me on the fiddle, but I be d—d if I can't  
out-jump, out-wrestle, or, if yo come to that,  
out fight you!"

"I accept the challenge," said the lawyer,  
and throwing down the violin, the company  
repaired to the front of the grocery. There  
at the first effort, he distanced his antag-  
onist some six inches.

"He jumps like a grayhound," said he of  
the axe, scratching his head and somewhat  
mortified; "but if I can't throw him, I'll be  
shot."

But the success of the poor wood-chopper  
was perfectly enraged by his discomfiture,  
and stripping off his coat, swore he would  
flog him at any rate. But the company, who  
had taken quite an affection to our hero, in-  
terfered, and they all adjourned to the grog-  
shop, to drink each other's healths, and to  
smoke the calumet.

The lawyer in the meanwhile kept crack-  
ling his jokes, and singing his songs, and tel-  
ling his stories, to the great diversion of the  
company.

It was not long before some of the topers  
began very naturally to talk about their  
cases in court. The lawyer then commenced  
giving them advice, and spoke very learnedly  
upon the subject.

"You must be a lawyer," said an old gen-  
tleman, who had been listening to him very  
intently.

He answered in the affirmative.

"There I'll be—if you shan't plead my  
case to-morrow!"

"And mine," said another.

"And mine," said a third.

The fees were forthwith put into his hands  
—and our hero went to bed that night fifty  
dollars richer than he was in the morning.  
The event proved that the confidence of his  
clients was not misplaced. The cases en-  
trusted to him were managed in a masterly  
manner; and he rose from that moment with  
rapid strides to the head of the bar. He af-  
terwards filled many important offices in the  
state, and was in a fair way to have attained  
to the highest in the gift of the people; but his  
unfortunate habits of dissipation undermined  
his constitution; and cut him off in the  
midst of his career.

Such was the beginning and end of H. H.  
D. M.

## Rail-Road Meeting.

THE Citizens of Benton County are requested  
to attend at Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Cir-  
cuit Court at 3 o'clock, P. M. at which time books  
of subscription will be opened for the Capital  
Stock of said Rail-Road company; and such infor-  
mation given in relation to the intentions and views  
of the company as may be in my power. In the  
mean time persons wishing to take stock in said  
Road can do so upon application, to Charles Lewis,  
Esq., at Jacksonville, or to Major Thomas M. Li-  
kens.  
ALWIN A. McWHORTER,  
President of W. & C. R. R. Co.  
April 6, 1837.—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.  
TAKEN UP by Thomas Garner,  
two miles east of the Boiling  
Spring, a Roan-Indian Mare Pony  
supposed to be over twelve years  
old, four feet high, no marks or brands perceivable;  
appraised to five dollars before Victor Neely, Esq.  
M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.  
March 25, 1837.—3t.

PENMANSHIP.  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the cit-  
izens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he  
has commenced a course of Writing Lessons in that  
place. Parents and Guardians, who wish to send  
their children and wards, as well as other persons  
who wish to improve their hand-writing, can avail  
themselves of the opportunity.  
SAM'L LONGNECKER.  
Alexandria, April 6, 1837.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office  
at Jacksonville on the 31st day of March 1837,  
which if not taken out before the 30th of June will  
be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

Alexander Charles T. 2 Maddox John  
Andrew William McEee William  
Ayres Mrs Susan 2 McCollum Lphraim  
B McCoy Penton  
Badget William C. McConnell Samuel  
Bailey Charles McKee Wm.  
Barr Thomas McKinsey Abraham  
Bater Johnson McKissick Isaac R.  
Bishop John Meekins Palmer  
Black James R. McKynolds John  
Blackwood Mrs Emily Mershon James H.  
Books Thomas Miller Albert  
Brown Jacob Minton Rev. Silvan  
Buden Joel Michael-Alexandre  
C Moony Martin  
Cailhoun Morgan Moore Joseph  
Canady Samuel Moore Mrs. Maria  
Carmichael Hugh Morrisett Daniel  
Carpenter Ephraim Mullens Nathaniel I  
Carpenter Samuel  
Carson Wm.  
Cassidy James C. Newton James Jr.  
Chambers Samuel 2 Netherton  
Charles Wm. Nickels John  
Clawson Samuel Norris & M. Kaskel  
Clawson James Nunley Merit  
Clawson & Turnipseed 3  
Combs Thomas 2  
Conn Nancy  
Corp Wm. S.  
Coulter Alexander S.  
Covington David  
Cox Zachariah  
Crosson Thomas B. 2

Davis Thomas  
Davis Larkin H.  
Davis John H.  
Dawkins Samuel  
Day Samuel  
Devenport Luke  
Dickerson Anthony  
Donaldson William  
Donohoe Charles  
Duncan John W.  
E  
Edmund David M.  
Elmst Robert  
Estill Wm. H.  
F  
Fowler Alexander W.  
Findley Moses  
G  
Grimes Thomas  
Gillis P. P.  
Glosscock Elijah G.  
Goggans Abraham  
Graham Miss. Asenath  
Graham Wm. R.  
Graham Miss. Sarah  
Graham John  
Graddy John S.  
Green & Lawson  
Gregg William  
Gregg James  
Guess John M.  
Guthney Henry

Hagan James  
Hall Van.  
Hamilton Wm.  
Haanks George  
Hardick Humphrey  
Harrellson John  
Harris R. B.  
Harris John E.  
Herdson Edward  
Hines Rosannah J.  
Holcombe Jesse G.  
Honca Mrs. Mary  
Howell Isahua  
Howell Mrs Elizabeth B.  
Howell Sen  
Humphrey John J.  
Hunt Samuel B.  
Hunt Hansel  
I  
Joiner Lewis S. J.  
Johnson Lewis D. 2  
Johnson Collier  
K  
Kelley William C.  
Kelley William  
Kennedy Josiah M.  
L  
Lane Robert L.  
Lane King  
Lansdell Aaron  
Laughlin William  
Lee Ivey & William  
Leek John B. 2  
Lewellen Wiley  
Lett James A.  
Little James M.  
Loving Lidia  
Lowery S. B.

Edmund David M.  
Elmst Robert  
Estill Wm. H.  
F  
Fowler Alexander W.  
Findley Moses  
G  
Grimes Thomas  
Gillis P. P.  
Glosscock Elijah G.  
Goggans Abraham  
Graham Miss. Asenath  
Graham Wm. R.  
Graham Miss. Sarah  
Graham John  
Graddy John S.  
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Gregg William  
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Hagan James  
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Lee Ivey & William  
Leek John B. 2  
Lewellen Wiley  
Lett James A.  
Little James M.  
Loving Lidia  
Lowery S. B.

Tait Wm. H.  
Teague Elias  
Teague Joshua  
Teague Elias  
Teague James  
Thraw Miss Margaret  
Thrasher Thomas  
Thomas John H. 2  
Thompson Robert 2  
Towns Mrs. Sarah  
Towns Elisha  
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Jacksonville, April 1st, 1836.

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## Medical School of Florida.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found,  
On Christian or on heathen ground;  
Among your friends among your foes;  
The plant's divine where'er it grows."  
As the trees known by its fruit, so is the plant  
by its cures; our faith has been made strong in  
Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in-  
cluding many that had tried all the wisdom of Medi-  
cal Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of  
man, with poisonous remedies, which only served  
to make them wretched and miserable. There is  
a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Al-  
mighty.

The labours of man may perish, for like him-  
self they are often vanity and lies; but the do-  
ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can  
never come to nought. At first He instructed  
man in the single method of curing diseases by di-  
et and the plants of the field. While he contin-  
ued in this practice his diseases were light and soon  
removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the  
simple elements of medical knowledge with the  
results of his own speculation. In this course he  
has pursued his way for three thousand years, to  
his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to  
confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief,  
and almost barren of good," that the whole "pre-  
tended science" resolves itself into the "art of  
conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking  
in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery,"  
"Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation."  
(See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Mor-  
gagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botani-  
cal remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed  
Certificates, and also to the learned and talented  
Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati; Drs. Montgomery and  
Evelight of South Carolina; Dr. Ripley of New  
Orleans; Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Sur-  
geons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves  
upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the  
profession, that the Botanic System has a decided  
preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes;  
and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse,  
late professor of the theory and practice of Physi-  
c in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at  
the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, an  
in burgh, taking the lead in the noble work  
deeming the Medical world, in arresting the  
tide of poisoning the human system, and se-  
ms of rootless, haggard and mutilate  
to people the regions of death. Dr. H

Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the ni-  
visions that have been used for the cure  
of diseases, there are few that pr-  
active, and of course more dangerous  
in Mercury." Hear the woful list of  
ing its use: "Retchings, impaired vi-  
and pains in various parts of the body,  
lure of strength, as if just dying, vi-  
sion of the heart, difficult breathing, a  
ng depression of spirits, intolerable feel-  
s agitations, paralysis, incurable m-  
derangement, fatuity, suicide, deform-  
e the face destroyed, and miserable de-  
maladies" continues the doctor, "de-  
red life and rendered existence so intol-  
it is more than probable that many of  
that disgrace our country, from this  
nervous system, are produced by the  
practice.

view of the influence of Calomel, will  
part, for the great prevalence of  
in the Southern & Western States, w  
is given in such great abundance,  
emarks of the great and venerable  
ight to satisfy every unprejudiced n-  
re bawling the defects and disaste  
Science, conspired himself with the  
prospects of that hope, which he  
proclaimed from his desk, that the day wou-  
rive, when Medical knowledge should hav-  
tained to that apex of perfection, that it wou-  
able to remove all the diseases of man; and  
not for life, a single outlet, a single door of re-  
but old age; for such is my confidence, said h  
the benevolence of the deity, that he has p  
on earth, remedies for all the maladies of  
some lonely weed trampled under foot, migh  
nish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom o  
Schools of Physic."

## DRS. ELLISON &amp; BUYS.

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near  
the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis  
Store,) and have associated themselves  
together in the practice of Medicine, on  
the Botanic System, and will treat all cases con-  
fided to their care, to the best of their skill and  
ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains, in acquiring all  
the information in his power. He has been Agent  
for the last several years during which he travel-  
ed and practised some in the States of Tennessee  
and South Carolina, and extensively in the States  
of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the  
last year he practised in the City of Columbus,  
Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas,  
from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durhan's invaluable  
Remedies, together with his mode of treating  
chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated  
throughout the State of Georgia; also many valu-  
able Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice,  
which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic  
Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a spec-  
imen of their success in Practice, a few of the ma-  
ny testimonials that are in their possession are  
hereunto annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on  
hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large  
Stock of Fresh

## Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and  
will give to those who wish to become thoroughly  
acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the  
Botanic System, the requisite information, and free  
access to their Library, which contains a large  
and elegant selection of the best works on Anato-  
my, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and  
the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a  
collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

J. N. B. Those living at a distance, that de-  
sire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend  
personally, will please send the symptoms of their  
disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must  
be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tar-  
apin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description  
will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The pa-  
tient must board convenient to their office.

## CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
I do hereby certify, that sometime in March, 1831,  
I was reattacked with what the Regular Diplomatized  
Physicians called a disease of the Liver, so severe  
that in a few hours I was in a state of insanity, and  
through the advice of my neighbours, Dr. James Buys  
was called in, and in a few days the seat of the disease  
was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was about  
my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks, I de-  
rived more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, than I  
did in six months with the same disease in a former

attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
This may certify to all whom it may concern, that in  
Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with the  
Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very distressing  
cough, with a very high fever, and in this distressing  
condition she lay confined, without any relief for 36  
hours, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who reliev-  
ed her in a few hours, and the third day she was up, and  
about her business as usual. Given under my hand  
this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DIAMOND.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently at-  
tacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few  
days became general throughout the whole body, so  
severe that she was unable to turn herself in bed;  
hers was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheuma-  
tism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. James  
Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days she  
was able to walk the house; and in 4 days thereafter,  
she was entirely freed from pain and soon in as good  
health as formerly.

JAMES BARR.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify,  
that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular  
Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. A very  
eminent Physician of the old school was called on for  
medical aid, and attended him regularly for about 12  
months, under whose treatment he continued to grow  
worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia,  
(lying in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys' great  
cures; was placed under his care, at which time he  
was much swollen, and without the colour of blood in  
his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and  
is in as good health as any man. Given under my  
hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Clark,  
was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. with  
the Nervous fever, after which he returned home, and  
on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular Doc-  
tor was called to attend him, who did so regularly for  
4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time,  
and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Z.  
Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive till  
the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God  
the use of the means employed, he yet survives.  
I was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr.  
Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued  
mend and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable  
lth.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr.  
Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing  
r or the leg; and he has made a perfect cure after  
of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1836.  
This may certify that my son aged 17 years was se-  
riously afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in his  
ist and head, in so much that he became pale and  
ciated, and for the last four years he has been more  
half his time unfit for business, for 3 months in-  
ately preceding the 16th of July last, when I first  
ed on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entire-  
nly obstructed, he was evidently rapidly declin-  
g, but I am now happy to testify, that he, by the  
sings of God and the use of the means, is in good  
th and has not had any of the symptoms of the  
use for the last month.

JONATHAN REEDER.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836.  
I all whom it may concern,—I take this method to  
known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my  
it became very bad in the year 1830. Since  
h time I have labored under disease a very dis-  
ing and complicated form, 1st under the charac-  
r Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstructions, then  
fection of the liver, and during my afflictions sev-  
of the regular Doctors were employed in my case.  
Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended and  
cribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. John-  
of this county about the same length of time, 3d  
Phillips of this county about three years, and Dr.  
ley of Greenville about three months, all without  
ding, any thing like permanent relief.











## Successful trick upon Governor Marcy.

Last week, all the papers in the city were teeming with the joyful report, that the \$108,900, stolen from the Oneida Bank, had been recovered through the agency of a female, who only asked as reward, the pardon of her father, confined at Sing Sing. The pardon was obtained through the influence of the directors of the bank, and forwarded, and the girl then came out with the truth, which was that she knew nothing of the affair. Governor Marcy may revoke the pardon, but the father of this dutiful child is probably, ere now, out of the reach of pursuit.

Sunday Morning News.

## "LA GRIPPE,"—Frightful Ravages.

All the recent intelligence from Europe represents the ravages of a mortality to which the Paris physicians have given the title of "La Grippe," as most fearful. It seems to be an aggravated form of the influenza which prevailed almost throughout the civilized world, several years ago.

In London such has been its ravages, that funeral processions might be seen in every direction. Within two hours, not less than 47 coffins were borne along, attended by a vast concourse of persons. At the gates of the grounds crowds collected; and it was found necessary to station policemen to prevent the ingress of the numerous persons who followed. None but mourners were admitted. The sextons have been obliged to employ excavators and gardeners to dig graves. On Monday 24 funerals took place in the burial ground of Christ Church Parish.

Among the deaths are the honorable F. C. Ponsonby, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lady Cardington, and the Earl of Dalhousie, who, as Governor General of Canada, is well known in this country.

King William and the Royal Family had left London for the Pavilion in consequence of the epidemic.

In Glasgow, coffins could not be procured fast enough to bury the dead.

At Paris it is raging to a very great degree, and there is scarcely a family of which some branch is not confined by the effects of its malady. Upon the banks of the river Seine the mortality has been most dreadful; especially among the poorer classes in the populous neighborhood of the Faubourg St. Antoine and the quarter St. Jacques where they have died from 80 to 100 a day. The Hotel Dieu and the hospital are filled with patients.

## TAKING A NEWSPAPER.

A MORAL DUTY.

To the Editors of the Saturday Courier:

GENTLEMEN—I have just now paid your agent another year in advance for your valuable paper, and must assure you that, besides the satisfaction I receive in perusing it, I am well convinced the younger part of the family have received more information, as well as improvement in reading, within the past year, by it, than ten dollars in schooling would have done. I think it the most profitable investment that can be made in our family economy; and I am fully persuaded that it is not only the natural, and economical, but the moral duty of every head of a family to take (and not only take, but pay for) a good family newspaper, one devoted to the promulgation of Education, Science, Literature, Agriculture, &c. &c. &c.; one interspersed with a choice and select epitome of news, and occurrences in all quarters of the earth, calculated to improve the heart, enlarge the mind, and benefit society.

Go into any of the innumerable wayside village, or inland towns of our mighty commonwealth, enter the domestic circle of the farmer and mechanic, those bulwarks of the nation, and mark that social compact, whence hospitality and intelligence beam in a halo of happiness, whose members are familiar with the governments, revolutions and wonders of the old world, of the magnitude, resources and glory of the new, and be sure that family takes a newspaper.

Observe well the hardy youth, when toil is done; he has drawn aside the mighty curtain of space, and by his quiet

the shady branches of some cypress the varied economy in the earth, raving up store of profit from the experience of the great and good—he reads a newspaper.

See the smile of satisfaction upon the father's face, whose children have been won from idleness and mischief by his precepts and example, and who are now obedient and industrious, instead of worthless and dissipated, and bid fair to be a comfort and solace to his declining years, and a credit to their country—HE PAYS FOR A NEWSPAPER.

On the contrary, behold the idler, the sot, or the dolt, drones in society, and pests to their friends,—be very sure they take no newspapers.

It will scarcely be believed, but it is nevertheless true, that at the late Presidential Election, a sheriff in a neighboring state, neglected to call any election until the time had passed, and when censured for it, opened his eyes in astonishment, and declared "he didn't know there was an election pending!" He took no newspaper to a certainty.

It must be therefore conceded on all hands, that it is the social, political and moral duty of every good friend of his country, to take, and endeavor to induce his neighbors to patronize a good family newspaper.

Yours truly,  
Columbia county, Pa.

W. C.

## EXTENSIVE FAILURE.

By the Express mail of yesterday, was announced, the startling fact, that the Messrs. Josephs, supposed to have been the richest bankers in New York, have failed—to what amount is not yet known. If the source from whence this information is derived, was less authentic, we should be glad to believe that it was a mistake originating in the recent crash of their new Banking building. This, and the late enormous failures, to the amount of many millions in New Orleans, are perhaps the first fruits of the present extraordinary condition of the Market, Exchanges and Currency.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

## THE FAILURES IN NEW ORLEANS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

MARCH 18, 1837.

We gave in our columns yesterday morning, the particulars of the failure of several of the largest houses in New Orleans, and the fact that a large house in this city was implicated in their transactions to a very large amount, suppressing however, the name of the house in this city. The house referred to, was that of Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co. and at an early hour they called together a number of our most prominent merchants and others, before whom they placed an account of their liabilities and their means of meeting them.

It appeared by this statement, that they had accepted for the houses of Herman & Son, Herman & Briggs, and Thomas Barrell & Co. all of whom by the last advice had suspended payment, to the amount of \$2,050,000, and that they had forwarded to them upwards of \$400,000 of assets—making the total of their liabilities with the houses in question, about \$2,500,000. They also showed, by their balance sheet, that on the 1st January, the house was worth nearly a million of dollars. On this representation, Mr. Copperthwaite, assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States, who had come on for that purpose, offered in behalf of that institution, the loan of one million of dollars on condition that the Banks in this city would advance on their part, sufficient to carry the house through its embarrassments. It was obvious to all, that if the houses in New Orleans had not suspended payment, or if they should be enabled to resume by the aid of the banks in that city, the house of Joseph & Co. would not require any aid, and after mature deliberation, the gentlemen present, advised them to suspend until Monday, or until more favorable information should be received from New Orleans.

This advice was adopted by the Messrs. Joseph & Co. and immediately made known to the immense concourse of merchants in the street, who were anxiously awaiting the result of the consultation.

It has never fallen to our lot to witness such a general panic as existed in the city during the whole of the day; and although there was certainly some cause for apprehension in consequence of the extended operations of the house of Messrs. Joseph, and the influence which their failure and the failures in New Orleans might have on those connected with them; yet we must be permitted to say, that the alarm was far greater than was warranted by the facts of the case. It is admitted by all that the three houses in New Orleans taken collectively, and they are in fact all so united as to make them one concern—are solvent to the amount of millions. Then again, their drafts which have been accepted by the Messrs. Joseph & Co. are the property of the New Orleans Banks who had discounted and sent them here for collection and those very banks are principally owned by the partners in the embarrassed house. Under these circumstances, there should be but very little alarm for the ultimate payment of all their liabilities even if they should not resume payment, while the probability is certainly very much in favor of the supposition, that the New Orleans Houses will be enabled to resume payment immediately through the aid of the banks in that city.

Yet even putting the very worst complexion on the whole matter, but very few houses in this city, would be compelled to stop in consequence of the failure of the failure of the houses in New Orleans, and the Messrs. Joseph here; and it does not become a community like this to give way to a panic on the first appearance of disaster. Our merchants have suffered much, and uselessly and wickedly been made to suffer by the maladministration of affairs of Government; but notwithstanding this, their resources are not exhausted, and taken as a body, they are not only accustomed calmly to look danger in the face, but unshrinkingly to meet it. We call upon them, then, to suffer themselves to anticipate evils which we fondly believe are not in store for them; but as they have repeatedly done before, stand shoulder to shoulder to shoulder, and firmly meet and triumph over every opposing obstacle. The time has gone by when the failure of any house or any dozen houses, can give reasonable cause for a general panic.

P. S. The Express Mail which arrived at half past 3 o'clock, yesterday, brought to the Messrs. S. L. Joseph & Co. the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1837.

Messrs. J. L. & S. JOSEPH & Co.

Dear Sirs:—We addressed you on the 17th inst. in relation to the affairs of Herman, Briggs & Co. Since then their mat-

ters have taken several different turns, and at last by the proposition of yesterday, promise an early and satisfactory adjustment of which there is scarcely a doubt, as the points of the arrangement in a measure came from the banks themselves.

Our time being all taken up in endeavoring to effect those arrangements, leaves us no leisure for any other object, and as a consequence, our advices must be short. Suffice it, however, now to say, that Reynolds, Marshall and Bryne, in a new house both here and in Natchez, the liquidation of the affairs of Herman, Briggs & Co. and to which their whole fortunes will be carried—certainly not less than three millions of dollars—and in the course of to-day, or to-morrow, all the Banks will certainly come into the measures, giving the parties 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months for the payment of their debts, their northern liabilities to be arranged for first-but the manner is not fixed. Our position with the House in question has so much improved our credit as seriously to affect our negotiations, which were our only reliance for a while to place you in funds for our maturities; but the very moment their business is settled, we will remit you the whole amount of our debt in some shape or other, acceptable, we trust, to all parties concerned.

In the mean time, do not if you can possibly avoid it, suspend your payments, as you will neither loose by the parties, nor be placed under cash advances many days after this reaches you. Yesterday morning, six of the banks had agreed to the proposed measure, and we have this moment learnt that two more, whose boards have just met, have also come in.

Yours truly,

THOMAS BARRETT & Co.

The Hon. Wm. R. King arrived in this town on Thursday last, from Washington City. We regret to learn that he has received some injury from the upsetting of the stage.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

New Express Mail.—The Post Master General in a letter addressed to a member of Congress, says:—"The amount of postage on letters sent and received by the present Express Mail at the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, during the last month, were called for, and the returns received leave no doubt that the Southern Express, during that month, yielded a revenue exceeding its cost. That it will largely add to the general revenues of the department, instead of diminishing them, there is now not a shadow of doubt. I am, therefore, encouraged to promise you that I will put in operation an Express from this city along the route of the National road to St. Louis, passing through the capitals of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and connecting by a branch with Cincinnati and the South Western States."

A Rail Road connecting it with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico is in a state of forwardness.

## INDEPENDENCE OF THE FARMER.

The merchant or the manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labour, by the changes of the foreign or domestic market, entirely beyond his control, and may wind up a year in which he has done every thing which intelligence and industry could do to insure him success, not only without profit but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be enfeebled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes, and on whom it turns it so essentially depends. But what has the intelligent and industrious farmer to fear? His capital is invested in the solid ground; he draws on a fund which, from time immemorial, has never failed to honor all just demands; his profits may be diminished indeed, but never wholly suspended; his success depends on no earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent Being who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease.

St. Augustine, March 8.—Our Orange Groves.—It is now more than two years since our orange groves were cut off by the severe frost of February, 1835, and most of our inhabitants were suddenly deprived of their chief means of support, and the pride and ornament of our little city, were at once destroyed. The profits arising from the sale of the delicious fruit were very large, and afforded a means of support to almost every inhabitant. They were a staple commodity, and as many as 24 millions have been shipped from St. Augustine in one season.

The shoots which have sprang up from the old roots, have grown with a rapidity and luxuriance seldom equalled and will in a few years form as beautiful and stately trees as we have ever had. Some of the shoots from the Sour Orange, have thrown out blossoms this season, and several citron trees we learn, are in full bloom in the city. On the St. Johns river, near mandarin, we are informed that several sweet orange shoots have blossomed upon them. It affords us gratification to announce this fact, and to greet their appearance as the harbinger of returning sources of wealth to our country.

## IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

GEORGIAN OFFICE.

Savannah, March 16—2 P. M.

The steamboat Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, arrived this morning from Gary's Ferry, Florida, and conveys the gratifying intelligence that hostilities have ceased and a treaty had been concluded with Jumper and the other Chiefs. We have been favored by several gentlemen with the following extracts of letters, which induce us, at length to believe that a termination of this savage and bloody warfare may be effected, and our gallant army relieved from a duty which they have met with alacrity, while bleeding Florida will obtain that repose, her suffering inhabitants so much need.

Capt. Harris is the bearer of despatches, and has a copy of the treaty with the Indians.

We learn that Philip and Micanopy had not signed the treaty. Micanopy says, that he has been blamed for being against the war—that if they made a treaty he would sign it—that Payne's treaty will be recognized.

## IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

We are indebted to a mercantile friend for the following extract of letters, bringing highly interesting intelligence from the seat of war, Florida.

TAMPA, MARCH 8, 1837.

News from the seat of war last night, says a treaty confirmatory of that of Pain's Landing is formed, but that the time for removal had not yet been agreed upon. There is no doubt the war is concluded but some time will yet elapse before the Indians get off.

1 o'clock, P. M.

Peace is concluded, the Indians are all to embark in April. The treaty has been signed, sealed and delivered, and sent to Washington.

MARCH 5, 1837—afternoon.

I have just been attending the talk between the head Chiefs of the hostiles and Gen. Jesup. Jumper says he will not fight any more—"no can't fight a whole nation like us—we are too numerous and his feelings were hurt in finding his own relations (the Creeks) fighting against them too."

Micanopy has sent on the talk, and if any of the Indians refuse to come in they will settle it themselves.

When the General pushed him a little about the time of their coming to Tampa—he said that if they agreed to hurry in, it might be supposed they were scared which was not the case—they were anxious for peace and would come in.

After a short conversation Gen. Jesup gave him till to-morrow evening or the next morning to consult his brethren and the Creeks, and give his answer.

## TREATY CONCLUDED.

MARCH 6—afternoon.

Jumper, Cloud, Holathochee, and others have just signed the following treaty.

The following CAPITULATION of the Seminole Nation of Indians and their allies, by Jumper, Holathochee, or Davy, and Yaholoochee, representing the principle chief, Micanopy, and fully empowered by him, was entered into by Major Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, commanding the United States forces in Florida, this sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

Art. 1.—The chiefs above named, in behalf of themselves, and the Nation, agree that hostilities shall cease immediately, and shall not be resumed.

Art. 2.—They agree and bind themselves that the entire nation shall immediately emigrate to the country assigned them by the President of the United States west of the Mississippi.

Art. 3.—Until they emigrate they will place in the possession of the General commanding the troops, hostages for the faithful performance of their engagements.

Art. 4.—The Indians shall immediately withdraw to the south of the Hillsborough Those found north of that river and a line drawn from Fort Porter due east from it to the Ocean without permission of the General commanding, after the first of April will be considered hostile.

Art. 5.—Major General Jesup, in behalf of the United States, agrees, that the Seminoles and their allies who come in and emigrate to the West, shall be secure in their lives and property; that their negroes, their bona fide property, shall accompany them to the West, and that their cattle and ponies shall be paid for by the United States at a fair valuation.

Art. 6.—That the expenses of the movement west shall be paid by the United States.

Art. 7.—That the chiefs, warriors, and their families and negroes, shall be subsisted from the time they assemble in camp near Tampa Bay, until they arrive at their homes west of the Mississippi, and twelve months thereafter, at the expense of the United States.

Art. 8.—That the chiefs and warriors with their families will assemble in the camp to be designated by the commanding general, as soon as they can; and at all events by the 10th of April. Yaholoochee will come in at once with his people, and the other towns will follow as fast as possible.

Art. 9.—Transports will be ready to take the Indians with their negroes off to their western homes.

Art. 10.—Micanopy will be one of the hostages.—He is to visit the commanding

general and will remain near him until people are ready to move.

Art. 11.—All the advantages secured the Indians by the treaty of Payne's Landing, and not enumerated in the preceding articles, are hereby recognised, and secured to them.

Signed at Camp Dade on the 6th March, by General Jesup and four of the principal Chiefs.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Brunswick, Ga.—The Commission specially charged by a Resolution of Congress, with the examination of harbors of Chesapeake Bay, with a view to the establishment of a Navy Yard, have made Report altogether favorable to the selection of Brunswick. There are three things which have always been considered of very first importance in the selection of a site for a Navy Yard, viz: depth of water, easy access, and capability of defence in these particulars, a preference is given to the Commissioners to the place named over Charleston, Savannah, Darien, Mary's and Key West.

A public meeting was held at Mobile, the 14th inst. to devise measures against Gambling, and to relieve the city of gamblers who now infest it. A committee of twelve comprising the first citizens of the place was appointed, to report at a future meeting such measures as they deemed most expedient to remedy the evil.

The Teeth.—Dr. James Johnstone, in recent work on "The Economy of Health," says,—"The mouth should be rinsed with hot water, and then immediately with every morning throughout the year. If it were regularly done from infancy, the dentist might shut up shop."

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the Poland at New York we have dated Feb. 8th.—*Phil. Mirror.*

Méunier is in the prison of the Luxembourg, under strong military watch.

The influenza, in spite of its mildness, prevents a vast number of the population in Paris from pursuing their usual occupations. In the various manufactories, in the colleges, at the theatres, the chambers in the courts of law, all feel its effects; every cause is postponed by reason of the absence of barristers.

## RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23, 1836.—The ravages of the plague are gradually diminishing; common report says that the plague has this year carried off 160,000 persons in Constantinople. Very few have been attacked.—For the first time in the reign of the Osmanly dynasty, the Sultan's birth has been this week celebrated in imitation of the kings of Europe.

## FATAL RAVAGES OF "LA GRIPPE."

The number of deaths now occurring in Glasgow and the neighborhood, stands out a parallel in the bills of mortality, the prevailing epidemic. In the beginning of this week, in one day, there were twenty five interments in Calton; and on Thursday and Friday, so great was the demand for hearses and mourning coaches, that numbers were obliged to defer funerals, and alter their hour in the letters of invitation. In Brighton, calls are made two or three times at in some cases for aid to bury. One job alone made on Saturday last, from the morning till seven on Sunday evening no fewer than twenty-one coffins.

A French paper says the Duke of Cumberland and Prince George were suffering from the grippe, with which it stated upwards of 40,000 persons in the capital are afflicted.

## THE CHOLERA.

Accounts from Gallacia state that in the beginning of the present month the cholera was raging with great violence in that province, and that it had re-appeared in Poland.

## CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

RUSSIA.—Lord Durham is likely to be a disagreeable affair to settle with the Russian Government. A British merchant schooner, the Vixen, has been captured by the Black Sea off the coast of Circassia under the pretence that she violated a blockade established by Russia, by a Russian vessel of war. She had previously disposed a cargo of salt at Djook.

## DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SYRIA.

## NINE-TENTHS OF THE INHABITANTS PERISHED!

The Boston Patriot has advices from Smyrna to January 26. Some alarm in early part of the month was created by rumor of a plague at Smyrna. There proved to be only two cases. From Baidar by advices to January 11, we learn that whole of Syria had been thrown into consternation by an earthquake, January, which destroyed several towns and villages. On the evening of the New Year, a few before sunset, the towns of Tiberias, Jaffa, and several neighboring villages, were entirely overthrown by this dreadful calamity. The shock extended many leagues; towns were a heap of ruins, and a full late, nine-tenths of the inhabitants perished. Nothing had been heard from Jaffa, Jaffa. All the new buildings were destroyed. A great number of the old leg. Crushed. Great damage.



the rains, which inundated the fields, down trees, &c. Col. Chesney and his boat were at Bagdad.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. APRIL 13, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for election, to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Our exchange papers are almost filled with reports of some extensive failures in New Orleans and New Orleans; we have also heard reports of some extensive failures in Mobile. By published to-day, however, it will be seen that the failure of the Messrs. Josephs of New Orleans is out to be only a suspension of payment, and is therefore likely to act less directly upon the commercial interests. Cotton it is in Mobile and New Orleans is now selling at 11 cents, and prospects of a still further decline.

With the fall in the price of cotton, many things which have heretofore commanded high prices must of course experience a corresponding decline, and unless we are more judicious than we have been, and many others of more judgment and sense, a heavy pressure in the money market, will settle upon almost every part of the Union. The fall of cotton would seem to effect the cotton more than any other class, but when it is noted that although they receive less for their cotton, yet the amount they do receive will purchase more than it would when cotton was high, it will not be materially injured by it. The interests will be rather benefited than injured, and, not to know, all things considered, but the general pressure would be more promoted by every thing of a more medium price. The pressure is like a heavy weight descending on an uneven surface, will bear harder on some particular points than others; but we hope that a spirit of kindness and forbearance, "to live & let others live," which has heretofore particularly characterized the people of this, as of most other new countries, will still be exercised, which will go far to relieve pecuniary distress in particular cases. A community with such resources as this, by acting with unanimity upon liberal principles, can be borne triumphantly through almost any crisis; and however the present ominous state of things may terminate, we sincerely hope our citizens will not settle down into that narrow, selfish and withering policy, which is often attended with such disastrous sacrifices both of credit and property.

Gen. Santa Ana's letter to the Mexican Minister of War was marked for this paper, but we had not room for its insertion. In this letter he manifests a greater desire to exonerate himself from the charge of submitting to terms in order to obtain his liberty, than reconcile the difficulties between Mexico and Texas. He however says in one part of his letter: "I shall lay before Congress what I conceive to be the most efficacious means to terminate the war, leaving it to adopt such measures as they may judge necessary. What these measures will be, must for the present be left to conjecture. But should he prove really treacherous, he has no doubt put the Texans in money, which in their present struggle will be of more value to them than would have been his worthy head."

The extract published in to-day's paper from the Wetumpka Sentinel on the subject of the growth and prosperity of Wetumpka, will be gratifying to our readers, who are aware that their interests are somewhat identified with the prosperity and commercial importance of that place. But the feature in the extract with which we are principally pleased, is the candid and public-spirited manner, in which the citizens of Wetumpka are beginning to act on the subject of the Road, giving assurances of its speedy completion and certain completion. Will the citizens of Wetumpka county disappoint the confident expectations of their liberal assistance, in this important work? We think not. But should they, from mistaken motives, remain blind to their own best interests, and suffer this road to be neglected until after the completion of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, and the Tennessee and Kentucky produce trade is transferred to Georgia and South Carolina, the country will be well nigh ruined. The price of carrying produce to this country, and cotton from it, would then be, added to the high price of produce, occasioned by the transfer of trade.

We have published the articles of the treaty between the Seminole Chiefs and Gen. Jesup, in to-day's paper. This war may again be considered at an end, and this time with more assurance than any former one, yet there have been so many mistakes & false reports with regard to the end of the war in Florida, that we fear the public will have little confidence in anything coming from that quarter.

Having more leisure the present week, we feel it incumbent upon us to return our sincere thanks for the kind and courteous reception, we lately met with, in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb, from those who to us, were but lately entire strangers; and for the liberal patronage extended towards us. We have only to add that whenever the interests of our patrons demand, we shall cry aloud and are not.

From the Wetumpka Sentinel.  
WETUMPKA.  
Comparatively few of our seven hundred subscribers are aware of the rapid growth, and still growing importance of this place. When it is recollected, that about thirty months since, that the country by which it was surrounded was mostly in the occupancy of Indians; that it was in its pristine, unimproved state; that we cannot but be astonished at the rapid and present importance of our new town. All we have forty-six stores, many of which, for commercial importance, are not surpassed by any of our hotels; and two more in a process of erection; a splendid bridge across the noble and beautiful Coosa, not surpassed for beauty, finish and utility, by any bridge in the United States; twelve boats and constant employment on the river,

beating away the staple commodity of our fertile country, and returning laden with rich merchandise from every quarter of the globe. Notwithstanding the many slanders upon the health of Wetumpka, we venture our reputation upon the assertion that there is no town situated on a river, in this latitude, more healthy than ours. We, ourselves, were mostly raised at the foot of the mountains, in a country that has the reputation of being as healthy as any on this globe; and yet Wetumpka has been as exempt from disease, for the last twelve months, as the section from which we removed.

We have seen a drawing of a hotel, to be erected in this place during the summer, to be constructed of Talladega marble, (a beautiful article,) four and a half stories high, 180 feet on one street, and 220 on another. When this building is completed it will surpass, in beauty and size, any building of the kind in Alabama. On all sides of us, we hear the noise of the mechanic's hammer, and daily witness the rearing of new buildings. We understand that several churches will be erected during the present year. Arrangements are making to establish a male and female academy in this place; the act for the incorporation of which, were passed by the last legislature. It is intended to place these institutions, when established, on a basis equal to any in the country. Last, though not least, we must speak of our rail-road. This grand enterprise has enlisted for its speedy completion, much of the wealth, talent and influence of this community and the up country. The engineer is now locating the line of the first thirty miles, which will be placed under immediate contract, several proposals having been already received. Thus we may confidently expect in a few years, to see the head of navigation of the Coosa river, connected by a rail road, with the navigable waters of the Tennessee, and uniting with the Charleston and Cincinnati rail road near Knoxville in Tennessee. If our town flourishes now, what will it not do then? This is a question which our citizens should ponder with the deepest concern. The result will be too certain for the most sceptical mind to doubt. Taking into consideration our local situation, our natural advantages, the extent and fertility of the back country which is obliged to trade through this place, the conviction is irresistible, that ten years hence, Wetumpka will be the largest and most flourishing interior town south of the Potomac. Without desiring to be considered selfish in this matter, we can only add, "so mote it be."

**ANECDOTE.**—In the convention for remodelling the constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1790, Franklin opposed the alteration which provided that the legislature should be composed of two houses, and in reply to a statement of the difficulties which would attend a legislature of one House only, he said that the remedy proposed of two Houses would be like that of the Dutchman who when his four horse wagon was stuck in the mud, took off the forward pair of horses, hitched them on behind, and then whipped up both teams.

**CURRAN'S INGENUITY.**  
A farmer attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to him to demand the bailment; but the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what hundred was meant, and was quite sure that no such sum had ever been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollections, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice. "Have patience my friend," said the counsel; "speak to the landlord civilly, and tell him you are convinced you must have left your money with another person. Take a friend with you, and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend, and then come to me." We must imagine and not commit to paper the vociferations of the honest dupe at such advice; however, moved by the rhetoric or authority of the worthy counsel, he followed it, and returned to his legal friend. "And, now sir, I don't see as I'm to be better off for this, if I get my second hundred again. But how is that to be done?" "Go and ask him for it," said the counsel. "Ay, sir, but a king-wont do. I'm afraid, without my witness, at any rate." "Never mind—take my advice said the counsel; do as I bid you, and return to me." The farmer returned with his hundred, glad at any rate to find that safe in his possession. "Now, sir, I suppose I must be content; but I don't see as I'm much better off." "Now, then, take your friend with you and ask for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him." The wily landlord was taken off his guard, and the honest countryman returned exultingly, with both hundreds in his pockets.

**SLEEP OF TORMOR.**  
There is another case in one of our late Foreign papers, where an individual, in a lethargic sleep, came near being buried alive. On Christmas day, one M. Carras, aged 83, residing in the commune of Morestel, in the Isere, was found in a state of insensibility, in which he remained for 24 hours. As he was believed to be dead, his coffin was made, the body was wrapped in the winding sheet, and was being lifted into its last receptacle, when the supposed defunct awoke from what was only a state of torpor, struggled strongly till he got clear of the folds which enveloped him, and begged to have something to drink. His request having been complied with, he revived completely. Phil. Mirror.

**THE PRICE OF EATING A DINNER.**  
Judge S—, was the son of an Inn-keeper of an interior town in this State. Deacon S—, the father, was noted for an uncommon sharp eye in watching the turn of a penny where he had a personal interest. It happened at a time, that Judge S— then a student at college was at home spending his vacation. One day, while he sat in the bar-room with his book, a pedestrian of rather desolate appearance, called and asked for a cheap dinner, stating he was poor, and had far to travel. Our hostess soon effected the resurrection of some bones pretty much divested of meat; and some dry bread, which were set before the traveller. Being immediately called out upon another summons, with a significant wink she told our student to look to

the affairs of the bar in her absence. The poor pedestrian soon despatched his poorer dinner, and demanded what was to pay? The scholar slipped a quarter of a dollar into his hand, and enjoined him to be off as quick as possible. The vigilant hostess soon returned, and eagerly inquired if the traveller had gone, and what he had paid for his meal? "Why, those bones," inquired the son. "Why, I don't know Sam, about two shillings or so." "Well, Mother I have made a good bargain for once, for I got them picked for twenty-five cents." It need not be added that the business transaction of the son by no means met the sanction of the Mother.

**VANITY.**—We have often heard that vanity was lighter than air, and this must be a mistake—for were it a fact some individuals whom we have seen completely inflated with vanity, would have gone to the clouds as naturally as a balloon.

**Medical School of Flora.**  
"Seize upon the truth wherever found,  
On Christian or on heathen ground,  
Among your friends among your foes;  
The plant's divine where'er it grows."  
As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Flora's remedies by many a cure of experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of

The labours of man may perish, for like self, they are often vanity and lies; but the things of His hand who walks upon the sky never come to naught. At first He instilled in the single method of curing diseases, and the plants of the field. While he lived in this practice his diseases were light and removed. In the pride of his heart, he load himself with elements of medical knowledge, and results of his own speculation. In this course he pursued his way for three thousand years, and almost barren of good, "that the whole corrupted science," resolves itself into the conjecture, "the science of guessing." "In the dark," a "scheme of learned quack," "a temple unroofed and cracked at the found" (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Saggi, Waterhouse, &c. &c.) In testimony of the superior efficacy of the remedies, we refer the reader to the Certificates, and also to the learned and Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery, Ebelch of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late regents in the U. S. Army, who "pledge their honor upon all that they hold sacred and valuable profession, that the Botanic System has a preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Wate late professor of the theory and practice of in the University of Cambridge, Mass. I the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, inburgh, taking the lead in the noble world of the Medical world, in arresting the tide of poisoning the human system, and millions of wretched, haggard and mutilated, to people the regions of death. Dr. of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the ous poisons, that have been used for the cur levation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart; difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitation, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bawling the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

**DRS. ELLISON & BUYS.**  
HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability. Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. A specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

**Genuine Botanic Medicine,** for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection, of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works. For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz:

at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond, Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day, &c. at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth day, at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh day at Robert S. Dwiggins' Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilcoxville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeary's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. L. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Kiddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co.; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Dr. N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing. All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Ala.

**JOHN McWILLIAMS.**  
GEORGIA, Muscogee County.  
I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Clark, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. with the Nervous fever, after which he returned home, and on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular Doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly for 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Z. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive, till the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God and the use of the means employed, he yet survives. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.  
WILLIAM CLARK.  
Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836.  
This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure after two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.  
WILLIAM D. LUCAS.  
Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1836.  
This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted with a settled pain and soreness in his breast and head, in so much that he became pale and emaciated, and for the last four years he has been more than half his time unfit for business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when I first called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration being entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly declining, but I am now happy to testify, that he, by the blessings of God and the use of the means, is in good health and has not had any of the symptoms of the disease for the last month.  
JONATHAN REEDER.  
Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836.  
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**ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY:  
OR, THE MODERN OTHELLO.**

The Norfolk Herald says:—We witnessed a scene on Friday morning, which, if it could have been stripped of its loathsomeness and debasing features, might have formed quite an interesting incident to a modern romance—being no less than the exhibition of a young country girl about 20 years of age, in male attire, in a crowded court room, whither she had been summoned to give an account of herself, in consequence of a discovery that she had eloped from her relations, under the protection of a young negro fellow (a slave) suspected to be her paramour with whom it was her intention to go on to the north. The following appears to be the facts of the case:—

On Thursday evening a sprightly youngster, whose smooth face and treble voice bespoke him not out of his teens by several years—dressed in a homespun jacket and trousers and silk vest, over which he wore a brown camel cloak and a fur cap, droyed up to the door of a public house at Town Bridge, in a one-horse covered cart, and asked for accommodation "for man and horse." He was attended by a sleek well-fed black fellow, apparently about 24 years of age, who passed as his servant.

He informed Mr. Cason, the landlord, that he was from North Carolina, travelling to see the world, and intended, as soon as he could dispose of his horse and cart, to go to the north, to buy goods.

"Don't you think you are too young and inexperienced to trust yourself so far from home, on such an errand?" asked Mr. Cason.

"Oh no," replied the youth, with a self-satisfied air, "I can see and learn as I go." Both the master and man, though not disposed to be over-communicative, readily answered the numerous questions which were asked them during the evening in the bar of the tavern; but they frequently varied, contradicted each other in their statements, and there was evidently some mystery about them. At bed time, Mr. Cason took a candle and showed the young gentleman to his bed, the negro following with a trunk and saddle bags.

"I wish you'd have some bedding got for my servant too," said the youth. "He always sleeps in the same room with me."

"Bedding for a negro fellow in one of my chambers?" exclaimed Mr. Cason in astonishment.

"Yes, to be sure. We will pay for it—we've got plenty of money."

"I can't stand that," said Mr. C. "All you had as much money as you could shake a stick at, he shouldn't sleep in this house."

Mr. C. had previously had some doubts in his mind, the nature of which we leave the reader to guess; and this freak of the youngster served to strengthen them. Setting down the candle, he said, with a stern voice and look—

"Stranger, it's my belief you are a woman in man's clothes."

"I'm no such a thing!" was the angry reply of the youth.

But this did not satisfy Mr. C., who very soon ascertained (in the most delicate way) that his surmises were correct; in a word, she confessed to her womanhood; and that her name was Winifred—; and thereupon Miss Winifred was, with her dingy Othello, handed over to the custody of the police.

The next morning, when brought before the Mayor, she still wore her male dress, not having expressed a wish to change it; though, as it afterwards appeared, her trunk was well filled with female clothing. Notwithstanding she was in the midst of a large crowd of people, who had followed her into the court room, laughing and jeering at her, she was not in the least daunted, or even embarrassed; nor did she once betray the slightest sensibility at her degradation—a proof of her utter unconsciousness of the decencies and proprieties of civilized society. Her story here was, that she came from Halifax county, North Carolina, where she lived with her aunt; her mother lived in the same neighborhood. Her sable companion, whose name is Richmond, belongs to her aunt. He went about the country doctoring people who have cancers, ulcers, &c. or who had spells put on them by conjurors, and made a great many cures. His mistress permitted him to go where he pleased, and have his own way pretty much; as she shared the emoluments of his practice, which was not inconsiderable. Richmond's fame as a "negro doctor," indeed, was vouched by the contents of his saddle-bags, which were produced in court, well stuffed with vials, roots, herbs, &c. and sundry papers containing powders and other undefinable preparations—possibly the "drugs and charms, and conjurations, and mighty magic he won [the lady] with."

She stated that it was at Richmond's instance that she left her aunt's, but that the plan of elopement was agreed upon between them. She obtained permission from her aunt to visit her mother, and at her request Richmond was desired to attend her thither in the cart to bring it back. They accordingly set off last Monday, she taking her trunk with all her wearing apparel, and he his saddle bags of nostrums, &c. with which he always travelled. Instead of driving to her mother's, however, they took the route for Norfolk, crossing Edward's ferry, and Wynn's Ferry, and passing through Suffolk. On the third day of their journey (Winifred says,) Richmond produced a suit of boy's

clothes, and told her she must put them on; but this she peremptorily refused to do until overcome at last by his repeated persuasions she consented, and accordingly dressed herself in them. She contradicted the story she told at Mr. Cason's so far as related to her intention of going north, stating that Richmond had told her from the first that he only wanted to go down to Norfolk to buy some things, and to sell his mistress's horse, which she had authorized him to do, and then return home. But this is by no means probable—and the fair presumption is, that they were shaping their course to carry out the amalgamating principle by committing matrimony—in which case the good old lady in Halifax would have lost her negro, and Miss would have found a husband! Of this, indeed, there can be no doubt, from the fact that the black had upwards of forty dollars in his possession, and could have raised \$100 more from the sale of the horse and cart.

They are both held in custody of the jailor,—the girl until she can find a conveyance home, and the negro as a runaway, subject to the order of his owner. The horse and cart are also taken care of.

**PLANTER'S HOTEL.**  
WEST WETUMPKA,  
Alabama.

**BATTALION ORDERS.**  
THE officers and privates of the battalion of Cavalry (Benton Rangers) will attend at Alexandria on the first Saturday id May next by 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs. Also, on the third Saturday in the town of Jacksonville. The public arms can be procured by each private by the first of April, by applying to their respective Captains, to whom they will be delivered. Defaulters at our last muster will be notified by the proper authority to attend on the first Saturday in May at Alexandria, to show cause if any, why they did not attend said muster.

By order of  
Wm. ARNOLD, Lieut. Col.  
JOSIAH HOUSTON, Adjutant Comd't Benton Rang.  
March 4, 1837.

**MILL-WRIGHTS.**

THE subscribers having located themselves one mile west of Jacksonville, are now prepared to execute all orders in the Mill-Wright business at the shortest notice and in the best of style.

WILLIAM J. BEENE,  
JAMES H. TEMPLETON.

Those indebted to the undersigned for music tuition, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.  
March 16, 1837.—6t.

**JOE PRINTING.**

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,  
AT THIS OFFICE.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and is now carrying on the—

**TAILORING BUSINESS.**

On the south-east corner of the square, opposite Judge Pendleton's Hotel. He pledges himself to keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the North and East, and will shortly be able to wait on his customers at the shortest notice.

He has likewise a front room of his shop, a number of articles for sale consisting of—

**FAMILY  
GROCERIES,**  
Viz: Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c.

THOMAS FAYETTE.  
March 23, 1836.—tf.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between Fleming and Headen in the Carriage Making Business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Those indebted to them for work heretofore done are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who fail to do so by the 21st day of April next, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

WM. H. FLEMING,  
WM. HEADEN.

**THE COACH MAKING BUSINESS,** will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned. His shop is on the east side of Maine street about one hundred yards south of the square.

N. B. Repairing of all kinds done in the neatest and most durable manner, and upon the shortest notice.

WM. H. FLEMING.

March 23, 1837.—3t.

**Rail-Road Meeting.**

THE Citizens of Benton County are requested to attend at Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Circuit Court at 5 o'clock, P. M. at which time books of subscription will be opened for the Capital Stock of said Rail Road company; and such information given in relation to the intentions and views of the company as may be in my power. In the mean time persons wishing to take stock in said Road can do so upon application to Charles Lewis, Esq. at Jacksonville, or to Major Thomas M. Likens.

ALVIN A. McWHORTER,  
President of W. & C. R. R. Co.

April 6, 1837.—2t.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned will offer for sale on the 15th of July next at his residence—

**A Tract of Land** containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is well improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road from Mallory's Mill to Robinson's bridge, 12 miles from Mallory's Mill.

At the same time and place he will sell all his stock, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of November next will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

GEORGE W. BAGBY.  
March 11th, 1837.—n8—6t.

**To Cotton Growers.**  
AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as

**Receiving & Forwarding Agents** for our country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up country Cotton planters, at the shortest notice, to any of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their orders and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.  
Jan. 28, 1837.

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts.

**BOTANIC DOCTOR.**

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

**BOTANIC SYSTEM.**

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practising more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used;) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4 tf.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
For sale at this Office.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

**TAKEN UP** by Thomas Garner, two miles east of the Boiling Spring, a Roan Indian Mare Pony supposed to be over twelve years old, four feet high, no marks or brands perceivable, appraised to five dollars before Victor Neeley, Esq.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

March 25, 1837.—3t.

**NOTICE.**  
TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHO, and says he belongs to Allsey Pollard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

**WANTED TO HIRE**  
IMMEDIATELY, 6 or 8 Laborers, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office or to John Christian at the mouth of Wewoke creek, Coosa county.

Wetumpka, Feb. 13, 1837.

The Jacksonville Republican will publish this three times.—Alabama Argus.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

**TAKEN UP** by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dun Horse, about five years old, four white feet, blaze face and glass eyes, bobtail, about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

March 16, 1837.—3t.

**NOTICE.**

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and said he belonged to a man by the name of Samuel Pickett, but now says he belongs to Samuel Perkins; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

January 23, 1836.—n2—tf.

**NOTICE.**

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE Jacksonville Male Academy

Has commenced, and is now open for the reception of students. The institution is under the superintendence of Joseph Wilson.

March 4th, 1837.

**WILLIAM H. ESTILL,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

**To Printers & Publishers.**

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Pica on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonparel, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

**BLANKS**

of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

**DAVID HUBBARD, et als.**

vs  
Wm. McCLELLAN, et als.

**Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1837.**

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James H. Weaver and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd.

J. G. Lightly, Robert Meigs, Warren H. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Thatcher, Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered that each and all of the foregoing parties who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court to be holden on the sixth of March after the fourth Monday in March next.

Court House in the town of Jacksonville, said Court there sitting, and then and there answer and plead to the said Bill of Complaint in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof is ordered that said Bill be taken for granted against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Register for three successive times.

A true copy from the minutes.  
Attest: JAMES CROW,  
Jan. 21, 1837.—6t.—\$10-50.

**PENMANSHIP**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has commenced a course of Writing Lessons in place. Parents and Guardians, who wish to teach their children and wards, as well as other persons who wish to improve their hand writing, can avail themselves of the opportunity.

SAM'L LONGNECKER

Alexandria, April 6, 1837.

**A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville on the 31st day of March 1837, which if not taken out before the 30th of March will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.**

A  
Alexander Charles T. 2 Maddox John  
Andrew William McBee William  
Ayres Mrs. Susan 2 McCollam Ephraim  
B  
Badget William C. McCoy Penton  
Bailey Charles McKinnay Samuel  
Barr Thomas D. McKee Wm.  
Bater Johnson McKissick Abraham  
Bishop John Hekziah Palmer  
Black James R. McKeynolds John  
C  
Blackwood Mrs. Emily S. Mershon James H.  
Books Thomas Minerva Albert  
Brown Jacob Mittleman Silvanus  
Burdon Joel Moore Joseph  
Calloun Morgan Moore Mrs. Maria  
Canady Samuel Morrisett Daniel  
Carmichael Hugh Mullens Nathaniel II.  
Carpenter Ephraim  
Carson Wm.  
Cassidy James C. Newton James Jr.  
Chambers Samuel 2 Nickelson John  
Chavos Wm. Norris & M. Kaskel  
Clawson Samuel Nanley Merit  
Clawson James  
Clawson & Turnipseed 3 Odell J. M. or  
Combs Thomas 2 Harrison Hamilton  
Conn Nancy Owens John  
Corp Wm. S. Ouns Thomas  
Coulter Alexander S. Parnell John  
Covington David Patterson William  
Cox Zachariah Pearsall J. M.  
Crosson Thomas B. 2 Pearson Pleasant H.  
D  
Davis Thomas Penland Wm. S.  
Davis Larkin H. Pennington George  
Davis John H. Pickens Reese  
Dawkins Samuel Philip Reuben 2  
Day Samuel Ponder Nathaniel  
Devenport Luke Porter James  
Dickerson Anthony Privett Joseph B. 2  
Donaldson William Privett Philip  
Donohoo Charles  
Duncan John W. R  
E  
Edmundson David M. Ragdsdale John H.  
Elliott Robert Raiford Wm.  
Estill Wm. H. Reagan Michael H.  
F  
Fowler Alexander W. Reid M. P.  
Findley Moses Reid John L.  
G  
Gaines Thomas Robertson Mrs. Nancy  
Gillispie D. P. Robertson James M.  
Glasscock Elijah G. Robertson James  
Goggans Abraham Robertson John  
Graham Miss. Asenath Roden Thomas  
Graham Wm. R. Roden Miss Ellen  
Graham Miss. Sarah Rowland R. D. 2  
Graham John  
Graddy John 5  
Green & Lawson  
Gregg William  
Gregg James  
Gues John M.  
Gutney Henry  
H  
Hagan James  
Hall Van  
Hamilton Wm.  
Hanks George  
Hardick Humphrey  
Harrison John  
Harris R. B.  
Harris John E.  
Herdin Edward  
Hines Rosannah J.  
Holcombe Jesse G.  
Honea Mrs. Mary  
Howell Joshua  
Howell Mrs. Elizabeth B.  
Howell Levi  
Humphrey John J.  
Hunt Samuel B.  
Hunt Hansel  
I  
Joiner Lewis S. J.  
Johnson Lewis D. 2  
Johnson Collier  
K  
Kelley William C.  
Kelley William  
Kennedy Josiah M.  
L  
Lane Robert L.  
Lane & King  
Lansell Aaron  
Lanshlin William  
Lee Ivey & William  
Leek John B. 2  
Lewellen Wiley  
Lett James A.  
Little James M.  
Loving Lidia  
Lowery S. B.  
M  
Maddox John  
McBee William  
McCollam Ephraim  
McCoy Penton  
McKinnay Samuel  
McKee Wm.  
McKissick Abraham  
Hekziah Palmer  
McKeynolds John  
Mershon James H.  
Minerva Albert  
Mittleman Silvanus  
Moore Joseph  
Moore Mrs. Maria  
Morrisett Daniel  
Mullens Nathaniel II.  
N  
Newton James Jr.  
Nickelson John  
Norris & M. Kaskel  
Nanley Merit  
O  
Odell J. M. or  
Harrison Hamilton  
Owens John  
Ouns Thomas  
P  
Parnell John  
Patterson William  
Pearsall J. M.  
Pearson Pleasant H.  
Penland Wm. S.  
Pennington George  
Pickens Reese  
Philip Reuben 2  
Ponder Nathaniel  
Porter James  
Privett Joseph B. 2  
Privett Philip  
R  
Ragdsdale John H.  
Raiford Wm.  
Reagan Michael H.  
Reid M. P.  
Reid John L.  
Robertson Mrs. Nancy  
Robertson James M.  
Robertson James  
Robertson John  
Roden Thomas  
Roden Miss Ellen  
Rowland R. D. 2  
S  
Sagle Robertson  
Savage Zebulon  
Selmon Elias  
Shelton David  
Silman Willis  
Smith Elias  
Smith William  
Stanfield George H.  
Stephens John R.  
Stewart John J.  
Stokes J. H.  
Swindle Washington  
T  
Tait Wm. H.  
Teague Elias  
Teague Joshua  
Teague Elias  
Teague James  
Thrasher Miss Mary  
Thrasher Thomas  
Thomas John H. 2  
Thompson Robert  
Towns Mrs. Sarah  
Towns Elisha  
V  
Vandyke Joseph L.  
W  
Watts J. B. Esq.  
Watts Thomas B. 3  
Wakefield James M.  
Wells G. W.  
Walker John  
Walker G.  
Wasson John  
Webb Micajah  
Welch John  
White Thomas  
White Benj. H. 3  
White Mrs. Nancy  
White Samuel B.  
Wigley Joseph  
Wilkinson Michael  
Williamson Jonathan  
Winter Jeremiah  
Wilson Rosannah  
Woods Rev. Wm.  
Woolf Lewis  
Worlock Dobson  
Wright R. W.  
J. D. HOKE, P.  
Jacksonville, April 1st, 1836.

**DAVID HUBBARD, et als.**

vs  
Wm. McCLELLAN, et als.

**Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1837.**

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James H. Weaver and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd.

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Court House in the town of Jacksonville, said Court there sitting, and then and there answer and plead to the said Bill of Complaint in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof is ordered that said Bill be taken for granted against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Register for three successive times.

A true copy from the minutes.  
Attest: JAMES CROW,  
Jan. 21, 1837.—6t.—\$10-50.



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1837.

NO. 14.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY J. F. GRANT,  
50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the  
subscription received for less than one year  
in advance; and, no subscription discontin-  
ued until arrears are paid, unless at the option  
of the proprietor.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the  
first week, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over  
two squares, over 24 as three, &c. &c.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to  
time of insertion, will be published until for-  
warded accordingly.  
A discount will be made on advertisements  
for six or twelve months.

**Planter's Hotel.**  
WEST WETUMPKA,  
Alabama.

HYMPHREYVILLE, respectfully in-  
forms his friends and the public, that he has  
recently occupied by L. J. Brad-  
ford, and fitted it up for the reception of  
either transient or permanent. As his  
will always be stored with the best of  
furnishings, and his Stables with plenty of  
horses, he hopes by strict attention to business,  
to share of public patronage.  
30, 1837.—3m.

Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega  
will publish the above notice 3 months,  
and forward their accounts to this office for settle-  
ment.

**BATTALION ORDERS.**  
Officers and privates of the battalion of  
Cavalry (Benton Rangers) will attend at 10  
o'clock on the first Saturday in May next by Al-  
exandria, armed and equipped as the law directs.  
The public arms can be procured by ap-  
plying to the respective Captains, to whom they will be  
issued. Defaulters at our last muster will be  
summoned by the proper authority to attend on the  
Saturday in May at Alexandria, to show cause  
why they did not attend said muster.

By order of  
WM. ARNOLD, Lieut. Col.  
Adjutant Comd't Benton Rang-  
ers, April 4, 1837.

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscriber respectfully informs the public,  
that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and  
is carrying on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS,**  
the south-east corner of the square, opposite  
Pendleton's Hotel. He pledges himself to  
do on hand the latest and most approved fash-  
ions of the North and East, and will shortly be  
able to wait on his customers at the shortest notice.  
He has likewise in the front room of his  
shop, a number of articles for sale con-  
sisting of

**FAMILY  
GROCERIES,**  
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco,  
&c. &c. THOMAS FAYETTE.  
March 23, 1836.—tf.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned will offer  
for sale on the 15th of  
July next at his residence

**A Tract of Land**  
containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which  
are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is  
improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road  
from Mallory's Mill to Robinson's bridge, 12  
miles from Mallory's Mill.

At the same time and place he will sell all his  
property, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and  
horses.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—A credit until the first of  
the next month will be given—the purchaser  
to bond with approved security.  
GEORGE W. BAGBY.  
March 11th, 1837.—n8—6c.

**To Cotton Growers.**  
AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.  
THE undersigned having purchas-  
ed an interest in Messrs Clark &  
Peterson's extensive Ware-House in this  
place, offer their services as

**Living & forwarding Agents**  
for country friends, and solicit a share of pat-  
ronage. They will also ship Cotton for the  
country planters, at the shortest notice,  
of the Northern States, and with the least  
expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their  
duty and interest, to gain a share of public con-  
fidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.  
28, 1837.  
The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will  
be above four insertions, and forward their  
accounts.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
A partnership heretofore existing between  
Fleming and Headen in the Carriage Making  
business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
Those indebted to them for work hereto-  
fore done are earnestly requested to  
forward and make immediate payment  
to the undersigned, who fail to do so by the 21st day of April  
next, they expect to find their accounts in the  
hands of an officer.

WM. H. FLEMING,  
WM. HEADEN.

**THE COACH MAKING BUSINESS,** will  
be continued at heretofore by the undersig-  
ned. His shop is on the east side of Main street  
one hundred yards south of the square.  
B. Repairing of all kinds done in the neat-  
est and most durable manner, and upon the short-  
est notice.

WM. H. FLEMING.  
March 23, 1837.—3t.

**OB PRINTING,**  
WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,  
AT THIS OFFICE.

## Circular Address. OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT COMMIT- TEE, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the duty  
assigned us by our fellow citizens, at a meeting held in  
this town on Thursday, the 9th inst. (the proceedings  
of which are hereto attached) we would urge the opin-  
ions already advanced, by a brief review of the most  
important works of Internal Improvement, and by a  
comparison of the Banking capital of this, with that  
of other States.

We are satisfied that such a statement of facts, will  
be the only argument, necessary, to enlist the people  
of your section of the State, in getting up the propo-  
sed convention. Such a body, so assembled, would  
be free from those party and political considerations,  
which are this, have to too great an extent, distracted  
the proceedings of our Legislature, and from its labors  
we might hope for the adoption of some plan, by  
which the great sectional divisions of the State, could  
be reconciled to each other—local claims fairly and  
honestly compromised, and liberal financial plan pro-  
posed, which would meet the wants and wishes of the  
whole people.

Eight or nine years ago, the first Rail Road of any  
importance in the United States, was commenced, and  
there are now upwards of 1800 miles in operation.  
Since the completion of the Charleston and Hamburg  
Rail Road in 1834, the southern section of the Union,  
has embarked largely in the cause of Internal Improve-  
ment.

Every Southern State, with the exception of  
Alabama has directed its legislation to the encourage-  
ment of such works, either by direct appropriations of  
the State, or by assistance, through the extension of  
banking privileges to incorporated companies.

It is admitted by all, that the Rail Road companies,  
which have been chartered by our Legislature, would  
if carried into practical operation, develop the rich  
resources of the State, increase the wealth and happi-  
ness of the people, and have a tendency to bind them  
more closely together.

The Mobile and Tennessee Rail Road, is the most im-  
portant work in Alabama, both for the extent of coun-  
try through which it will pass, and the happy results  
which may grow out of its construction. Intended to  
open a communication between the productive and  
populous country on the Tennessee river, and direct-  
ing its trade to the waters of Mobile Bay, its great util-  
ity will be readily acknowledged. To these counties,  
through which this road must pass, the advantages that  
would be derived from it, are incalculable.

What would have been the condition of our South-  
Western States, contributing now \$70,000,000 to the  
exports of the country, if it had not been for the ap-  
plication of steam? The construction of Rail Roads,  
intersecting the country in every direction, supplies the  
place of rivers, for the transportation of produce, and  
to the interior, at a moderate expense, is given all the  
advantages of the sea board. The people of the north-  
ern sections of this state, have but little intercourse  
with each other, and they are not as united upon all  
matters of public policy as we believe they would be,  
if the trade and interest of both, could centre at one  
point. The interchange of opinions and the knowl-  
edge of the habits and feelings of each, obtained by  
regular intercourse and association, might do much in  
removing those sectional feelings which now exist and  
in time render us more united, happy, and respectable  
as a people. We cannot expect our fellow-citizens of  
North Alabama, to feel that interest in the prosperity  
of the southern part of the State, that they would feel,  
if by the completion of the Mobile and Tennessee  
Rail Road, they could be induced to become the pat-  
rons and supporters of Mobile.

Next in the scale of importance, we deem the Mont-  
gomery and West Point Rail Road, and to place more  
fully before you, the value of this work, to the whole  
Southern and Eastern section of the State we will ad-  
vert to the direction of several important Rail Roads,  
now progressing, all of which will introduce into Ala-  
bama, travelling and produce, by means of the Mont-  
gomery and West Point Road.

The Georgia Rail Road Company, are rapidly pro-  
gressing with their road from Augusta to Athens.  
They have at this time 1300 hands at work and 87  
miles of the same under contract, to be graduated by  
the first of June next. The distance from Athens to  
West Point, is 110 miles, and we are assured from the  
best authority, that it is the intention of the company  
to connect their road with West Point as early as pos-  
sible.

The great central Rail Road of Georgia, from Savan-  
nah to Macon, thence to Forsyth, is in progress, and  
we are advised, that the termination of this road will  
also be West Point.

The Legislature of Georgia appropriated \$60,000 dol-  
lars for the survey of a route from the Tennessee River,  
down the Eastern bank to come within from 25 to  
40 miles of West Point, and branches from thence to  
connect with Athens, Columbus, and other interior  
towns, are in contemplation. After the survey shall be  
completed the sum of 300,000 dollars per annum, is  
appropriated from the State funds, for the construction  
of the work.

A calculation of the time necessary to accomplish a  
journey from Knoxville to N. Orleans, on this last men-  
tioned route, will establish the importance of the West  
Point Road, as one link of the great chain of steam com-  
munication from West to South, and from North to  
South. Taking therefore the transportation of travel-  
lers over this road, obtained from the three great  
roads leading directly to it—their passage down the  
Alabama River—their delivery into our sea port, where  
it should be the privilege and pleasure of every  
Alabamian to build up—and add to, the amount  
of money that would be disbursed among us, by these  
travellers and the immensely valuable trade of the up-  
per Chattahoochee, embracing 13 counties in the  
State of Georgia, which are represented as equal to  
the most productive portion of the Western States, for  
grain and provisions of every description, and the im-  
portance of this work, must be readily acknowledged,  
and the speedy completion of it, urged by every pos-  
sible means.

Calling your attention again to works projected  
West of the Alabama River, we would remind you of  
the advantages to be derived by a large portion of our  
fellow citizens, from the construction of the Selma  
and Tennessee Rail Road, and of the Wetumpka and  
Tennessee Rail Road—the latter commencing on the  
bank of the river, and crossing at a point, so as to open  
a communication with the Coosa above the falls, and  
thence afford to the people of that productive portion  
of the State, now laboring under the most serious and  
discouraging difficulties, in getting their produce to  
market, the advantage of a certain, safe and rapid  
method of transportation.

When we look to the fact, that many Rail Road Com-  
panies have been chartered in the State, and some of  
them long enough to be in operation, we are led to in-  
vestigate the cause of such an apparent want of en-  
ergy, and enterprise. When our Legislature will lend  
no aid to build up works of Internal Improvement, it is  
not to be expected that the population of a State as  
new as ours, and the largest portion of whom, are the  
artificers of their own fortunes, and when agriculture,  
and various other methods of investment, offer early  
and immense profits, will come forward, and from pub-  
lic spirit alone, place their means in stock companies,  
to construct such works. The example of an enlight-  
ened and liberal policy by a succeeding Legislature,

will alone give confidence to the people, and lead them  
to such investments of their funds.

What is the history of Internal Improvements in the  
States around us? The Legislature of Georgia satisfied  
that the charters which had been granted to her  
citizens could never be acted on without assistance,  
and actuated by a desire to open the resources of that  
State, giving Banks, and privileges to the most impor-  
tant Rail Road Companies, under such limitations, and res-  
trictions, as would afford the people the most ample se-  
curity for the redemption of their bills—and for the  
spirit and energy with which their works are at this  
time progressing.—Let their own history attest.

In South Carolina, in the prosecution of their great  
object to connect Charleston with Cincinnati, although  
the distinguished Ex-Governor of that State, declared  
it imprudent to increase so largely the banking capital,  
as was required by the stockholders of the company,  
to facilitate the work, the Legislature satisfied, that it  
could not be accomplished without such assistance, did  
grant banking privileges to the company, commensur-  
ate with their wants, and the act has been responded to  
by every other State, through which the road will  
pass, and preparations are now making to urge it on  
rapidly to its completion.

In Mississippi, Rail Road Companies have been char-  
tered in various parts of the State, with Banking privi-  
leges, and, indeed to sum up this review of the policy  
of other States, every State, with the exception of Al-  
abama, has assisted such enterprises, by a pledge of the  
credit of the State, in the shape of Bonds, or by al-  
lowing Banking privileges.

In expressing our views on the subject of Banks and  
Banking, we are aware of the various and conflicting  
opinions which are entertained on the subject through-  
out the State. Confident however, that whatever may  
be that difference, now, a short time must convince  
all, who will take the trouble to inform themselves, as  
to the effect of the present limited and restricted sys-  
tem, that it must be changed, and the Banking Capital  
increased.

We will place for your consideration a statement of  
the product of the Southern States, and their Banking  
Capital, and some of our reasons for believing that  
this change should be speedily effected.

**South Carolina.**—The Crop of Cotton made in  
South Carolina, we estimate the same as last year.  
231,000 bales, at \$50 \$11,550,000  
Rice, and other exports, worth 4,450,000

Banking Capital, about \$19,000,000  
To which will shortly be added the Bank and Banks to  
be located in South Carol. on, based on the Charleston  
and Cincinnati Rail Road, \$6,000,000, giving a total  
Banking Capital of about \$25,000,000

**Georgia.**—We estimate the Crop of Cotton, being  
delivered in this State, the same as last year—say \$70,  
000 bales, at \$50 per bale, \$3,500,000  
Other exports, 500,000

Including the Banks chartered at the last  
session of the Legislature, the Banking  
Capital of Georgia is about \$11,000,000

**Mississippi.**—There is very great difficulty in mak-  
ing an estimate of the product of this State, in conse-  
quence of its delivery in New Orleans, and from the  
fact, that no separate accounts, kept of the receipts  
of Mississippi Cotton, as distinct from the product of  
other States, tributary to New Orleans.

The potential Banking Capital of this State, as by a  
statement before us, prepared by the Secretary of the  
Treasury, for the use of Congress, is \$21,000,000

To which may be added, the Capital of  
the Bank, chartered at the last session of  
the Legislature, \$15,000,000

**Amount of Capital, \$36,000,000**  
**ALABAMA.**—The Crop of Cotton made in  
North Alabama has been variously estimated  
from 80 to 100,000 bales; it is delivered in New  
Orleans, we will estimate at 90,000 bales,  
Estimating the receipts of Mobile, at  
an increase on last year of 40,000 bales  
will make it 276,000 bales.

Total bales, 366,000  
at \$70 per bale, \$25,620,000  
Total Banking Capital of the State, including the  
\$3,000,000, Capital of the Planters' and Mer-  
chants' Bank of Mobile, which is not tall yet paid  
in, and estimating the stock of the State Banks,  
at the amount of stocks actually sold, \$10,558,000—  
some of the Branches of the State Bank have  
State stock, of which, however, there is no pros-  
pect of sale.

According to the estimate, we have made, S.  
Carolina has for every \$1 produced 62 1-2 cents  
Banking Capital. Georgia has for every \$1 pro-  
duced 77 cents of Banking Capital. ALABAMA  
has for every \$1 produced 40 cents of Banking  
Capital, and to all the disadvantages we labor un-  
der, in consequence of the deficiency of Banking  
Capital, may be added the fact, that of the \$10,  
558,000 belonging to the State, only \$4,000,000 is  
in Banks of a commercial character—the balance  
is in the State Banks, which, from their peculiar  
charters and management, are required to lend out  
the full amount of their Capital, on accommodation  
paper, to the county—their assistance to the  
commercial community, is based only on the ex-  
cessive issues made by them.

Our laws present a singular state of feeling on  
the subject of Banks. The last session of the  
Legislature, passed an act, compelling a Director  
of the State Bank or Branches, who might at the  
time of his election as a Director, hold stock in ei-  
ther of the Stock Banks in this State, to sell out his  
stock, or resign his seat; expressly declaring by  
the act, that a citizen of this State who will place  
his money in other States, shall be entitled to great-  
er privileges, than he who invests it in the bank  
stock of his own State. In other States, where  
banks are incorporated, the stockholders who  
pledge their property, are permitted to enjoy the  
profits, and the interest accruing in their banking  
operations, is divided among the people of the  
State. In this State we pay on money borrowed  
to create our State Banks—say, on \$5,000,000 of  
stock, \$25,000. Why not create this Bank cap-  
ital on the faith of individuals, who might choose  
to pledge their property, and divide the interest  
among them? We do not hesitate to say, that the  
people of this State, pay annually to other States  
\$1,000,000, for the use of money.

It is our duty, to adopt some plan, by which a  
sound and healthy circulation may be given to the  
whole State, through banks located within her  
limits. At present, the bills issued by our Banks,  
are hoarded up in every portion of the State—by  
the negro trader to demand checks or specie—by  
the merchant to remit either to Mobile or Orleans  
—by the land purchaser, to obtain specie to pay  
into the land office, and indeed by every portion of  
the whole people, are they deemed so much more  
valuable, than the bank bills of the neighboring  
States, that foreign bank bills, are the circulating  
medium of the State, and our own paper, is kept  
in the hands of capitalists, of one description or  
another.

Another objection to our present system, is, the  
fact, that already the price of the great staple of  
our State, is made to decline for want of means, to  
purchase the Bills of Exchange, drawn for the  
purpose of making investments in the article. We  
do not hesitate, to express our honest conviction,  
that the dreadful distress in Mobile, which has  
we fear inflicted upon the commercial credit of  
the State, serious injury, would have been light in  
comparison to what it is, if the banking capital  
had been sufficient, to represent the produce of  
the State.

What are we assured is the cause of the failures  
in Mobile—the distressing pressure upon the com-  
mercial community there. Planters have drawn  
on commissioned merchants, in anticipations of  
their crops, and from various causes, they have not  
been delivered in time to pay their bills. If the  
banking capital had been sufficient, the Planter ac-  
ting in good faith to his Commissioned Merchant,  
would have repaired to the bank nearest him, and  
raised through it, money, to protect his bill, but  
as it is, he has no relief, and is compelled to stop  
payment, and we even now enjoy the credit of  
contributing to the embarrassment of the North-  
ern cities, by the failure of our merchants to pay  
their paper, which is daily returning unpaid to  
the Northern Banks, who require of the original  
seller of goods to the Southern Merchant, prompt  
payment, with costs and charges for the returned  
paper.

We call on our fellow-citizens throughout the  
State, to take this matter into their own hands.  
We hope much from the labors of a convention  
assembled as recommended by the meeting, under  
whose directions we are acting, asking your co-op-  
eration with us, in getting up this convention as  
has been proposed and impelled by a serious con-  
viction, that every interest in the State, will derive  
benefit from such an assembly.

We are very respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servts.

SAMUEL C. OLIVER, J. D. THORINGTON,  
GEO. GOLDSWORTHY, J. E. BAKER,  
J. T. WATKINS, S. ANES,  
C. T. POLLARD, B. S. BIBB,  
JOHN SCOTT, GEO. D. SHORTRIDGE.

Montgomery, Alabama, April 1st, 1837.

From the Mobile Chronicle.

There are events which come so suddenly & un-  
expectedly upon mankind, as to deprive the strong-  
est and most nervous minds of calm reflection,  
and of the power to analyze the causes which led  
them on, or to foresee in what disasters their con-  
sequences may involve a prosperous and enterpris-  
ing people. Who that now surveys the distressed  
condition of the commercial population of this  
city, can look without the deepest emotion upon  
the scene which is presented on our streets?  
Where a few months ago the most busy and en-  
livening scenes were exhibited in every quarter  
of the City, you now see nothing but gloom and dis-  
pondency. The inhabitants of the most active  
and industrious habits, whose time was constantly  
occupied in the discharge of a large and profitable  
business, and who could scarcely pause to extend  
the common salutations of the morning to their  
friends, have been suddenly stopped in their bright  
career, and now stand upon the mart of a large  
and valuable commerce, with their hands in  
their pockets, gazing idle upon those places once  
so full and exciting, now empty and lifeless—they  
cannot constitute any portion of the once busy  
throng upon our levee, the careless drayman would  
seem to be the only agent of the planter and coun-  
try merchant. It is indeed a sad and mournful  
spectacle in the midst of the unbounded agricul-  
tural prosperity, with which our country has been  
blessed for many years. With the largest amount  
of national wealth, we find whole cities involved in  
ruin and bankruptcy, and the most Herculean cap-  
ital, impotent to save the credit even of a single  
commercial house.

The mournful spectacle is before us, but how  
shall we account for it satisfactorily to the peo-  
ple, and give the light necessary to apply the rem-  
edy to the evils with which the country is now beset?  
We have sought for information in every  
quarter, and we have consulted the most enlight-  
ened men of all parties, and of all professions, and  
none, in the stunning amazement, have yet been  
able to trace the malady to its source, and to pre-  
scribe the remedy which would restore the health-  
ful action of the business community. Let us  
judge lightly and charge the calamities entire-  
ly upon those who are the greatest and most immed-  
iate sufferers. Let us consult together and prepare  
our minds, not only to meet the disasters with manly  
firmness, but devise some plan to ameliorate  
the pecuniary sufferings of our City.

The causes of the present embarrassments are  
numerous and powerful, but we have heretofore  
had occasion to refer to them, and the repetition  
here would be unavailing and might arouse feelings  
which it is the duty of every citizen of Mobile to  
discard, and act only for the public good. But we  
cannot forbear to vindicate the mercantile com-  
munity of this city, who have been denuded as  
reckless speculators, and as the instruments of  
their own ruin. The evil hour has overtaken  
them from the confidence of the merchants, and  
they now lie bleeding and almost lifeless, from  
the stroke of that arm to whose rescue they had  
once rushed in the firm conviction that the debts  
there contracted would be faithfully discharged.  
Many circumstances conspired to retard the fulfil-  
ment of the obligations of the planters, and our  
fourishing and energetic merchants were sacrific-  
ed for the want of a Banking Capital, which would  
have sustained their credit till the cotton of their  
debtors could have reached them. This was the  
origin of the embarrassments of M. bile.

It has been said that Mobile and other parts of the  
United States have overtraded. This is no doubt  
true to some extent—but let us be cautious how we  
admit this reason to govern us so far in deciding up-  
on the source of our commercial embarrassments,  
and which may prevent the adoption of the means  
necessary to remove them. It would not be fair,  
in the midst of the universal distress to charge o-  
vertrading upon every class of the people connect-  
ed with trade, or in every case of the several cas-  
es. There are individual cases, which we all know  
exists in every commercial city at any time; but  
can it be said that a factor, who borrows money  
from a Bank upon the faith of cotton which is  
pledged to him, is operating upon fictitious capital,  
or has overtraded if he has borrowed no more money  
than the cotton he receives is worth? Those  
who would say so, must be ignorant of the first  
principles of commerce, and would have to learn  
the value of our cotton. If then our factor is un-  
able to supply the planters with money to give  
them for their yearly productions, (and who is or  
was?) are not Banks intended to supply the defi-  
ciency of the circulating medium? If they are

not, we should be pleased to learn for what purpose  
any Banking institution was ever reared. A com-  
mission merchant comes to Mobile with twenty  
thousand dollars in his pocket—sets himself up in  
business, and receives cotton from the country  
which is worth two hundred thousand. The plan-  
ters call for an advance upon their cotton before the  
market is high enough for its sale. The factor  
takes the twenty thousand dollars from his pocket  
and gives it to two of his customers, and receive  
their notes. Others call for the same indulgence,  
but the funds of the factor are exhausted. The  
commission merchant's note has not the same cur-  
rency and credit with that of the Bank, and his  
promise to pay the money at a certain day will not  
enable the planter to use it as money. What is he  
to do? He cannot sell his cotton—no commission  
merchant has money enough to advance to all his  
friends whose cotton is placed in his hands. In the  
absence of these commercial facilities, in the  
hands of the merchants themselves, Banks were  
created, which can supply a currency to meet the  
wants of the planter, which is loaned him upon  
the faith of his cotton in the hands of his factor.  
The Banks can issue two paper dollars for every  
silver dollar or the equivalent in gold. The ex-  
ports of Alabama through Mobile are twenty  
millions of dollars, and the import fully five mil-  
lions or more, to do which we have a nominal  
Banking capital of six and a half millions; consti-  
tuted of the capital which the merchants now in  
business brought here with them. Can any man  
regard this capital as sufficient, when he remem-  
bers how the greater part which is loaned in this  
city has been collected? It amounts to this plain,  
simple fact: that the twenty five millions of busi-  
ness done in Mobile, has been carried on upon a  
nominal capital of six and a half millions, or spe-  
cie capital of two millions of dollars. It is the  
absence of sound Banking capital (and it cannot be  
safe and sound unless you have enough of it,) that  
has created the system of credit and shoving on  
the streets, which has ruined Mobile, and brought  
a paralysis upon commercial operation. The  
commission business needs no other or sounder  
capital than the cotton in the warehouses of the  
merchants, if we have Banks from which they can  
get a liberal advance for the planter.

What are the facts connected with the com-  
mencement of the business of this season? Let  
us refer to them to produce a plain understanding  
of the cause of our embarrassments; and per-  
haps we shall then feel better satisfied with our  
condition, and will have some claim to boast that  
Mobile is the soundest commercial city in the Uni-  
ted States. We affirm it and can prove it. Mo-  
bile oppressed and distressed as she is, even though  
the grass may soon begin to grow in our streets,  
is the soundest and most solvent city in the Union.  
When the business season opened in the fall, the  
rivers were low, and continued without naviga-  
tion, except by a few small boats, until near the first  
of January. In the meantime heavy payments were  
to be made by the commission merchants, for  
money loaned to the planters, which this crop  
was not liquidate. The cotton did not arrive. The  
Banks could not extend the payments for the want  
of the necessary capital, and many good houses  
were compelled to stop, because their means  
pay being in the country in the shape of cotton,  
could not be converted into money to square up  
with the Banks. These failures spread, like pes-  
tilent winds through the country—destroyed the  
confidence of the planter, in his factor, and the  
misfortunes of the first were entailed upon many  
who followed. The planter kept back his cotton,  
because he feared the condition of his factor, and  
thereby hurried the ruin, which his usual con-  
fidence might have averted.

This is a faithful history of the first embarrass-  
ments of Mobile, and which have brought about  
the present state of things. Let us suppose that  
the Banks could have sustained the first Houses  
that fell, what would have been the result? They  
would have gone on, confidence would have been  
continued, the cotton would have poured in upon  
the rise of the rivers, fine prices would have been  
realized, the debts of the planter paid off, the  
commission merchant relieved from his embarrass-  
ments, every branch of industry would have flour-  
ished, and Mobile now, instead of being the Phoe-  
nix in ashes, would have resembled that proud and  
beautiful bird in her life, vigor and animation.  
The country is largely in debt, but if confidence  
had continued, it would soon have been paid off.  
The people of a new territory are obliged to go in  
debt to develop the energies of the country, and  
to create that capital which a wilderness cannot  
furnish. What is the history of the planter of Al-  
abama from the first opening of the country up to  
the present hour? Let us recur to it for a moment.  
it may afford us a salutary lesson.

When the pioneers of South Alabama, first ap-  
plied the axe to the forest tree some ten or fifteen  
years ago, to fell it for the cultivation of the ground,  
he perhaps had to rely upon his own industry and  
that of a few negroes which they had brought with  
them. They owned perhaps thousands of acres  
of land, with four or five hands to clear and culti-  
vate a small portion, the balance lying idle and un-  
productive. As soon as he could get credit, he  
purchased negroes, put them to work upon fertile  
land, brought riches out of the earth and paid for  
his negroes with a single crop of his plantation.  
Did not these industrious pioneers thus create cap-  
ital, extended the credit of the country upon  
which it was to prosper, increase the National  
wealth and lead on to the great results which we  
now behold. Nearly three hundred thousand bales  
of cotton have been produced from this system of  
credit. Do you call that overtrading? Were  
those men mad with speculation? Were they  
bankrupt? Do they deserve our maledictions,  
when we are enjoying the fruits of their industry.  
This system of credit has been extended, as the  
commercial prosperity of this City, opened a ven-  
ue to country and planting credit. A providen-  
tial interference has destroyed it, in the absence  
of Banks to sustain it, and both planter and mer-  
chant are now tugging from their sad effects. Perhaps  
in the absence of Banking facilities, which the  
Legislature had refused, it would have been  
wise to have abstained from debt, but in the flush  
of successful enterprise, who can stop to calculate  
what twelve months may chance to bring forth.  
Every man with a few exceptions was making  
money upon a sound credit, and had the State of  
Alabama, for which its government was wisely  
ordained, only come forward to sustain that pro-  
ductive credit, both the State, and Mobile, her  
commercial emporium, would now stand upon the  
pinnacle of wealth, ease and credit. But it is not  
yet too late to supply the defects of legislation.  
Let us set the example.

We propose then that the Merchants assemble  
at some convenient, but early day to fall upon  
some measure to restore the commercial credit of  
Mobile. Let a committee be appointed to exam-  
ine and report the extent of the commercial em-



barragements, and point out the best mode of relief. The failures have all been small, large balances can be exhibited in favor of the City against the country, which are good and will be collected in time. Let a memorial be addressed to the people of the State, and call upon them to discard their prejudices against Mobile, and come to her relief. Let similar meetings be held in different towns in the State, whose interests are connected with Mobile. Let a committee of correspondence be established. Let every man be active and alive to his own and the public interest, and all will yet be well. Shall we find a response to these aspirations in the press of Mobile, and the bosoms of her citizens?

From the Pensacola Gazette, March 11.  
MORE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

On Saturday morning last the following letter was brought here by Mr. Joseph Bowers, who came as an express. A meeting of our citizens was immediately called, and it was determined to enter at once upon measures of defence. The Hon. John A. Cameron was President, and Edward L. Drake, Esq. Secretary determined upon raising without loss of time, a sufficient military force to defend the frontier settlers.—Com. Dallas, on being applied to, promptly agreed to send boats and men to guard the depots of provisions to be established, and on Wednesday a company of Horse repaired to Black Water, to be joined there by such force as might be raised in the country. The whole will operate under the direction of Col. J. Morton. In the mean time Mr. Joseph Bonifay has gone into the country supposed to be occupied by the Indians, with a view of getting information as to their numbers, condition and designs. No offensive measures will, we apprehend, be entered upon until his return.

With regard to the supplies supposed to have been furnished to the Creek Indians by persons living at Black Water, we have made diligent enquiry, and find that the information on which the agent seems to have acted is erroneous. There has been no considerable quantity of ammunition or other supplies purchased here by any of the persons mentioned in the letter. The community is, however, much indebted to Mr. Smith for his promptness and activity in this matter.

Extract of a letter from Archibald Smith, Jr. Esq. Indian Agent, to the editor, dated Black Water Bay, March 4th, 1837.

"Some time since I was informed that the Creek Indians were in the habit of coming down here and obtaining supplies of ammunition from a small band of Indians and some two or three old Spaniards, resident near the mouth of Black Water Bay. Believing my information to be correct, I made it known to the War Department, whence I was ordered to proceed forthwith, with an interpreter of my own selection, and ascertain all information in my power. I set out on Monday last from Mount Vernon with my interpreter. We lay at Pitman's Ferry, on Choctalahatchie, on Tuesday night last, when a body of Indians passed down the river in canoes, &c. murdering and plundering as they went, and stealing every canoe they could find. They killed the family of Mr. Alberson, two miles above the Ferry, on this side of the river. Two or three other families were missing on Wednesday morning as we passed, supposed to be murdered also. I was requested to rush forward and give the alarm on Pea River and Yellow River, and arrived here at dark last night. These Creeks have been victorious in three several engagements near the head of Cowagee Creek in Barbour County. Col. Welbourne of Irwinton, and several others, have fallen in an engagement with them. It appears they are aiming for this neighborhood—reports say 300 in number. One gang of 125 came down Clay Bank Creek last Friday, in open day time. They were counted by a gentleman in his plantation, making their way towards the mouth of Pea River. Another gang was seen on Sunday last at the Double Bridges in the same neighborhood, all travelling South. As you are my only acquaintance in Pensacola, I request you will endeavor to prohibit the sale of ammunition to any Indians, or white persons who may be suspected of trading with the Indians.

These Indians are not disposed to emigrate to Arkansas—hence their women have murdered their own small children, and fight as the men. The coast from here to the mouth of Choctalahatchie should be immediately scoured, and the militia kept in readiness."

#### A PREDICTION.

We take the following paragraph from the admirable and justly celebrated speech of Mr. HANEY, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives some two months ago. We ask our readers to remember this prediction of the eloquent Ohioan. We earnestly believe that time will fulfil it to the very letter.—Tennessee Sentinel.

"As many gentlemen have recently ventured to prophesy in regard to future events, I will follow the example. I hope, however, to be more successful than the opposition have been for the last eight or ten years. My prediction is, that the next administration will pursue a calm, prudent, and wise policy, both at home and abroad. That it will bear about the same relation to General Jackson's that Mr. Madison's did to Mr. Jefferson's administration, with the exception that there will be no national bank. And if Mr. Van Buren should be a candidate for re-election, he will get all the States he did at the late election, and the votes of Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, and I believe Tennessee in addition. The country will proceed in its career of prosperity; and the close of his administration will see him one of the most popular Presidents that has ever occupied the Executive Chair of this great Republic."

#### ARRIVAL OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

"Gen. Jackson arrived in this city on Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M. in the steamboat, Wm. Wirt, accompanied by the Ben. Franklin, which had started from the wharf in the morning to meet him, on the way down. The two boats were lashed together, and made a fine appearance as they came booming through the waters, with colors displayed, and firing signal guns, which were answered by the artillery on shore.—The Cincinnati Band, which accompanied the Franklin, playing patriotic and national airs. The military which had been ordered out in the morning, consisting of five uniform companies, with the General officers and staff of this division, were drawn up in front of

the landing, and presenting an imposing military array, which Cincinnati has seldom before witnessed. The concourse of citizens was immense; perhaps the largest ever heretofore collected in this city for the purpose of receiving and doing honor to any man, if we except the reception of General Lafayette. The dense mass thronged and accompanied the carriage which conveyed the Ex-president, attended by the military escort, up Broadway, to the residence of Gen. Lytle, where he remained until 10 o'clock, when he returned to the boat which had conveyed him from Wheeling. She resumed her course yesterday (Sunday) morning, about 7 o'clock. The aged hero appeared in good spirits, and cheerful; but his health is much broken, and the ravages of time, care and disease, are painfully evident. On this account, it was impossible for him to take by the hand as many of his fellow citizens as otherwise it could have been, his wish and pleasure to have done. He seeks repose from the toils and cares, the combats and the triumphs, of three-score years and ten. His glory is consummated, co-equal with the glory of his country. His name will be associated with those of the truly great, whose memory freedom bless, Nations admire, and Posterity revere and honor.

Cincinnati Rep.

#### ANDREW JACKSON.

This day seventy years ago, Andrew Jackson first drew the breath of life. Through what scenes he has passed since that time Born in one of the humblest spheres of life, he has, by the force of his own energies, reached the summit of human greatness. He successfully defended his country against the veteran troops of a foreign power. He again delivered her from the grasp of that monster, the Bank of the United States—the most odious monopoly that ever existed in our country;—and a third time, subdued, without bloodshed, an intestine commotion, that would, had he not thus early nipped it in the bud, severed and annihilated this fair Union.

Does not Andrew Jackson, for these acts, deserve the gratitude, and claim the admiration of every American? Where is the man who would dare insult or dishonor the care-worn warrior and statesman? He should be sunk into the lowest depths of degradation, and his name, like that of the incendiary who fired the Ephesian dome to immortalize himself, be damned to eternal fame.

It has often been said, that republics are ungrateful. Although there are always some who would wish to strip the hero of his well earned laurels, won by bravery, skill, and incessant care and toil, yet the People—the bone and sinew of this republic—will award to Andrew Jackson that just tribute of heart felt gratitude, which is due to one who has spent his best day in his country's service.

Cincinnati Republican.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 25.

#### GEN. JACKSON'S ARRIVAL.

About 12 o'clock on yesterday, Ex-President Jackson arrived in this city, on board the Steamboat Emigrant, accompanied by Mr. Speaker Polk, Surgeon General Lawson, of the Army, Col. Earl, Andrew Jackson, Jr. and Capt. W. McKnight. His neighbors and fellow-citizens gave him a splendid and cordial public reception. Dr. James Overton delivered an eloquent address, to which the General replied in his usual forcible and happy manner. After remaining in town until this morning, he left for the Hermitage, accompanied by his suite, and a great number of his neighbors and friends.

Never was a more cordial and warm reception accorded to any public man, not even to himself upon any former occasion, than that with which his fellow citizens of Nashville and Davidson county, have greeted the venerable patriot on the present occasion.

As soon as we can procure copies of Dr. Overton's address, and of the General's reply, and the particulars of the proceedings from the Committee of arrangements—which will be by Tuesday—we will give our readers a detailed report of the proceedings of the day.

It affords us pleasure to be able to add, that the Ex-president's general health has been in a gradual state of improvement during his homeward journey.

#### EXPRESS MAIL.

We learn from our city Postmaster, Gen. Armstrong, who has just returned from Washington, that an arrangement has been made by the Post Master General for the establishment of an Express Mail direct from New York and Washington to this city, and on to New Orleans. This increase of our mail facilities will be of immense benefit to the commercial interests of Nashville, to say nothing of its other advantages. Gen. Armstrong, Mr. Grundy and Col. Polk are entitled to the thanks of the whole community for their successful agency in this affair.

The arrangement will go into operation as soon as the contractors can prepare the necessary stock for the execution of the work.—Union.

Unparalleled indebtedness.—A correspondent of the Mississippian (Jackson) gives a most appalling account of the extreme embarrassment of the whole State. He says that nearly three millions of dollars are to be made in the three Counties of Hinds, Madison and Yazoo, (and proportionally in most of the other counties of the State) by the approaching terms of their respective courts! "Is not this prospect alarming? From what quarter of the habitable globe are the millions to come? are they to be dug from the bowels of the

earth, or are they to rain down from the heavens like manna? For surely unless "a change come over the face" of the times, nothing short of supernatural relief can save the State from utter and irretrievable desolation."

"This writer whom we take to be none of the 'small fry' calls upon the Governor to convene the Legislature immediately to enact relief laws, 'by a temporary suspension of legal process, or a replevin law, or a law prohibiting the sale of property under two thirds or three fourths of its appraised value.'"

Wm. P. Hackett, Esq. Judge of the County Court of Jefferson county, Arkansas, was murdered on the sand-bar opposite Pine Bluffs, in that county, on Tuesday night last, Jan. 3, by a worthless fellow named James Robinson, who was immediately apprehended, and committed for trial.

In the United States the rate of increase is such as to double the population in 22 years. In Russia, the period of doubling is 42; in England, 52; in Sweden, 100; and in France 125 years.

Astronomers say the planets Mars and Jupiter are rapidly approaching each other. Both are very brilliant. Mars is sixty-four millions of miles nearer the earth now, than it will be a year hence. Jupiter is also in our neighborhood.

The census of Poughkeepsie has just been taken under direction of its trustees, and those of the Lancaster school. The population proves to be 7,581; increase during the past year, 543.

The Moniteur contains a detailed statement of the result of the late quinquennial census taken in 1836, from which it appears that the population of France, at its conclusion, amounted to 35,530,908 inhabitants, being an increase, in the last five years of 979,754 souls; the census in 1831 having shown that the population of that period was 32,560,934 souls.

A correspondent of the Georgia Journal states, that Mr. John Fox, of Augusta, has given to Oglethorpe University the sum of five thousand dollars, and that another benevolent individual has bequeathed to the institution the same amount. Such tokens of interest in the incipient university, afford to its friends every reasonable prospect of success.

The Montreal courier estimates that during the year 1836, 500,000 bushels of wheat were sent from Canada to the United States.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, during the late session have enacted a law, which virtually, unless in very extreme cases, abolishes capital punishment. It is discretionary with the Judges whether the culprit shall be hanged or be imprisoned for life.

GEN. FELIX HOUSTON.—This gentleman, who by his fortune and personal exertions was enabled opportunely to carry into Texas so large and efficient a body of volunteers, is at present the military commander of the army encamped at Le Baca. A letter from an officer in the Express, conveys the following well merited eulogium upon him.

In my judgment, General Houston possesses the highest qualifications for a great General. A thorough knowledge of the dispositions of his men, a strong and comprehensive mind, the most undaunted and lion-like personal courage, united to the greatest energy of character—the ability to endure cold, hunger, thirst, and every species of hardship equally with the hardest soldier in the rank, and when we further reflect on his devotion to the cause in which he is embarked, the sacrifices he has already made, I know of no man better entitled to the confidence and support of every volunteer, and every citizen of Texas, than General Felix Houston.

He was recently a distinguished lawyer and planter of Natchez.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the New Orleans Courier March 25.)  
LATEST FROM MEXICO.—MATAMORAS.

By the Atlantic, arrived last evening from Matamoras, whence she sailed on the 20th inst, we learn from a passenger that the Mexican army, under the command of Gen. Nicholas Bravo, consisting of about 3,500 men of all arms, was at that place, and had commenced previous to the sailing of the A. crossing the camp equipage; and the general opinion was, that the army will soon commence marching about the last of March. It had been abundantly provided with provisions up to that period, for the first time since they had been in Matamoras, by the arrival of vessels in succession from this port. (New Orleans.)

A contract had been entered into by the Government of Mexico with a merchant for a loan of one and a half million of dollars, advanced by installments of \$150,000 monthly, commencing on the first of March, the first instalment of which had been received and distributed amongst the troops; and it was the general opinion that this con-

tract would be complied with, the government having mortgaged the custom house at Matamoras and Tampico for the payment of the amount borrowed. A Mexican officer of some rank and intelligence, informed the gentleman who gave us this information, that it would be the first object of the army to occupy Bexar, Goliad, and Campano, which he described as the keys to Texas; and having possession of those places, the operations of the army would secure points d'appui where they might conduct their operations at leisure, while they would by this means hold the Texian army in check.

It was also announced that General Bravo had been instructed to propose terms of reconciliation to the Texians, granting them whatever they may demand, short of independence and dismemberment.

A portion of the prisoners who have been for sometime incarcerated in the dungeons of Matamoras, 13 in number, arrived in the A. Their treatment they represent as cruel in the extreme, and had it not been for the charity of the merchants there, English and Americans, that death by starvation would have been their fate. Their names are, S. S. Cortes, of Philadelphia; Bryant, of Texas; Henry Braig, of New Jersey; G. Smith, of New York; Benton, of Ohio; Putman, of Kentucky; Francis, of Ohio; Langan, of Holland; and the residue, Messrs Jones, Hall, Ker, Chapland, and others, will probably leave for this port in the Comanche.

#### TAMPICO.

In addition to our regular files, we are indebted to a commercial friend, for various Mexican journals, printed in the capital, up to the 4th of March inclusively. "The people of this province," say they "at first pretended to support the system of federal government, and said it was only a civil war. But soon after they threw off the mask, and we saw they were but perfidious and ambitious colonists. The war has become a national one, and we are now compelled to organize an effective army to put down those rebels. The rumors fearfully spread that the Texians would find in Santa Anna a zealous advocate, have been flatly contradicted by that general himself, as soon as he returned among us," &c.

In the Diario del Gobierno of March 3d. it is suggested to contract a loan of thirty millions of dollars from some foreign power, to enable the Mexican government to carry on the war against Texas.

Extract of a letter, dated Tampico, 18th March, 1837, received by a commercial house in this city.

The French Minister had received orders from his government, by the last English packet, to insist on the reimbursement of all the first loans imposed on the French citizens; and in case of refusal to demand his passports.

The English vice consul at Tampico, Mr. Crawford, will shortly pass through New Orleans, on his way to Texas, where he is ordered, by his government, in order to make a report of the state of the country.

The warlike message of President Jackson has been received at the capital city.

\*This confirms the intelligence from Texas, which we publish below, relative to the views which John Bull has towards Texas. Brother Jonathan would do well to be on his guard.

MEXICAN CONGRESS.—SECRET SESSION.—February 3rd, 1837.

Don Carlos Bustamante offered the following propositions:

First.—That General Santa Anna should be required to render an account to Congress of his conduct subsequent to the action of San Jacinto, and be incapable of holding of command, civil or military, until he has justified his proceedings.

Second.—That any person whatever, who should contribute directly or indirectly to the dismemberment of the national territory, should be held as a traitor, and punished accordingly.

At the request of their mover the second reading of these propositions dispensed with, and they were referred to the committee on the affairs of Texas.

February 11th.—The Texas Committee presented a second report on Bustamante's propositions, which recommended that the following articles should be passed into a law:

Art. 1.—Government shall require from Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, immediately on his arrival in the Republic, a document statement of the motives of his journey to Washington, of its results and of whatever engagements he may have contracted since the battle of San Jacinto, detrimental to the integrity of the Mexican territory, and to the honor and interests of the nation.

2.—Government shall immediately forward said statement to Congress for its inspection, and for such legislative measures as may be proper to adopt thereon.

3.—In the interim, the said General can in no case obtain that legal reinstatement which our constitutional law, as well as that of nations, requires, in order to resume the exercise of any command, civil or military.

4.—The declaration of nullity, (of all Santa Anna's acts while prisoner,) contained in the 3d article of the law of the 20th May of last year, is renewed and confirmed.

TEXAS.—By the arrival yesterday of the Schrr. Watchman from Velasco, we received files of the Columbia Telegraph of the 17th March, but they contain no important intelligence. The country is represented as being prosperous and happy. It is verbally that but little apprehension is entertained of another Mexican invasion, that the country was fully prepared to any army that might be sent against it.

If we are to believe the following, we being a free & independent power, would enjoy greater advantages than she would admitted within the bounds of the Union. Her principal products cotton and wool, which are trammelled in this country, tariff system, would give Texas great advantages over us. John Bull is aware of good which would result to him by free trade with Texas, and Texas is like aware of its importance.

#### COMMERCIAL.

From Chamberlain's Price Current.

REMARKS.—Although the fine weather, high stage of the river affords every facility for quick despatch of business, still suspense and diffidence seem to rest upon every department of trade; and that confidence which is so important in all extensive commercial transactions, seems to be lost for the present. The recent distressing intelligence from New York, together with a creeping pressure of the money market, have created a sensation of anxiety which has overcast public mind with gloom. There is, however, every reason to suppose that the present state of business is rather a suspension than a permanent check, and that the crisis, if not soon over, and confidence restored, will flow on in its accustomed channels.

COTTON.—Business continues dull, and is limited; a decline of from 1 a 2½ cents has been experienced. The decline is most apparent on qualities above fair; but it is difficult to correct quotations, when the article is rapidly changing. Also, the prices are for the same cause fluctuating and measurably nominal.

#### NEW-ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

	Ten. & Ala.	Lon. & Ala.
Ordinary	7½ a 8½	8 a 9
Middling	9 a 9½	9½ a 10
Fair	10 a 10½	10½ a 11
Good Fair	11 a 11½	11½ a 12
Good	12 a 12½	12½ a 13
Fine	13 a 14	14 a 15

#### NEW ORLEANS, March.

Sales of Cotton on Friday.  
700 bales Mississippi 12, 612 do. 11, 511; 343 do. Louisiana 11½, 109 do. prices transpired.

Sales on Saturday.  
40 bales Louisiana 12½; 150 Arkansas at Mobile, prices not transpired; 50 do. Texas 10½.

Additional Sales on Thursday.  
640 bales Mississippi 15½, 100 do. do. 15, do. prices not transpired.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 3.  
Country produce of all descriptions is very low. Flour has declined full \$1 per barrel since last review. Sales were made on Saturday at the canal.

PORK, LARD and BACON are abundant, in hear of no operations of any magnitude to raise prices.

From the Nashville Prices Current, April Cotton.—There has been a further decline week of full one cent a pound, making a red of 2 a 2½ cents on Fair and choice lots from quotations of the 18th inst.

At present rates sales are very light, having determined to operate cautiously, and anxious to hold on for better prices unless forced to realize the money.

Nashville Classification.  
Ordinary to fair, 7½ a 8½; Fair to Choice, 9; Choice 9½.

NEW YORK, March 23.  
Stocks a little on the advance to-day, U. S. 10 per cent, and others almost the same. The no very correct criterion of the money market, however, which is as tight as ever—in fact, it is. Exchange is very high—10½ a 10¾.

The crisis is fast approaching, and terrible will be, it will doubtless be most salutary in its effects.—The thunder is ever the heaviest when atmosphere is most surcharged with noxious vapors.

The Messrs. Joseph's paper was sold in street yesterday for twenty cents on the dollar. Failures to day. No miscellaneous intelligence. It rains, and has rained for three hours tremendously. The packet ship Press for London is detained thereby.

NEW YORK, March 23—3 P. M.  
Sales of Stock at New York, March 23, from 11½ to 117.

WALL STREET.—One o'clock.—The transactions this morning at the stock exchange are very heavy, but at better prices than those of yesterday. The money market is no easier. So far from it, that we understand that many of the brokers are curtailing their purchases of government bank note paper.

WALL STREET, Tuesday, March 22.  
Flour continues very dull at former quotations. The agents are restricted from selling except former high prices. When flour falls, it will probably fall under the pressure of a panic at the day of \$1 per day, till it reaches moderation. Yesterday 170 bags damaged wheat, sold at 52½ cents, cash.

Coal is beginning to get cheaper. It is now 10 per ton—but those who want only small supplies have to pay 14½. Why we know not.

Cotton is dull and inactive. In the other branches business was rather limited. Monday was generally a dull day. The principal sales were, 28 kegs manufactured tobacco, at 9 a 9½; 8 boxes ladies' twist, 14½; 14½ do. ladies' twist, 13, partly damaged, 4 months cases cordials, \$1.05 each; 420 bags Porto Coffee, damaged, at 8½ a 9.

P. S.—By the Express Mail of last evening have Mobile dates to the 13th but none from Orleans. Why? why? The positions of Hermans there, and the Josephs here, is understood. The opinion here is, that the Josephs go on in the present state of things. The cotton market in Havre, will also operate against any renewal of confidence. We may prepare for some smashing work soon.—N. Y. Herald.



## THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. APRIL 20, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for election, to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

A new Post Office has been established in Tallapoosa Creek Valley, Benton County at the house of S. Acker. The name of Goshen has been given to the Post Office, and Wm. S. Acker appointed Master.

Chief Engineer of the Hiwassee Rail Road, has used the reception of proposals until the 12th inst. next, for grading and bridging that part of the road lying between Tennessee and Hiwassee River, a distance of forty miles. The Tennesseans seem inclined to "go ahead" with their projected improvements, in defiance of every obstacle.

The proceedings and resolutions of a late public meeting in Wetumpka, convened for the purpose of considering the commercial embarrassments of Alabama, may be found in this paper. We heard it suggested by several, that a meeting of character ought to be held in this section of the State, and we will venture the expression of a similar sentiment. If for no other reason, we think the possibility of a new system of legislation may grow out of the present embarrassed condition of the country, although sufficient.

An embarrassed community, like a diseased individual, very apt to seek present relief, without due regard to the consequences; and for this very reason, we think the banking system is almost always the worst. We have our fears, we frankly acknowledge, that this remedy would only prove a palliative, in the end would aggravate the disease. Yet on the other hand, while such a policy is pursued by the adjoining States, it would seem that the commercial community of Alabama, can never hold its position, while they have to borrow money and pay enormous sums of interest to other States. In this case of indecision, and also for the want of a proper knowledge of the foundation of banking principles, we forbear the expression of any positive opinion. In the event of a call of the Legislature, the plan apportioning the surplus revenue to the different banks of internal improvement in this State, would perhaps be a good one. In this case, the present pressure instead of operating unfavorably to the progress of internal improvement, would have a contrary effect. It would in fact be making a virtue of necessity, and the means of hastening their completion. If there is a sufficient number, who think that any expression of opinion is required on any of these subjects, let us meet at once and express it. Let not one class of the community wait for another to move, until the time shall have passed, when such an expression of public opinion would have any weight.

We have to the exclusion of our usual quantity, general reading, devoted a large portion of our columns to-day, to matters, which in the present condition of the country, claims the attention of every one. We are in the midst of a crisis, which is for the special consideration and reflection of the various interests in the community are ranged; that confidence which forms the *sinews* of commercial intercourse amongst us, is slackened, and public credit in a great measure prostrated.

For some time, almost every person has been, in a strain to maintain his punctuality and decency, daily making sacrifices, or begging time. And many who heretofore never had their power or promptitude questioned, are at this time, were lying on their oars, in an adverse current. We consequently see our staple articles of luxury every day declining in price. We see our property, both real and personal, diminishing in value; we see public works of great utility suspended for lack of funds. We see our banks closed, and sparing in their accommodation, retaining their funds for contemplated contingencies; many other instances of the depressed state of the country, which reluctantly thrust themselves upon our observation, and call loudly for a remedy, or for mitigation. We wish our readers to examine for themselves; and therefore we place the subject as fully before them, as our columns will admit. We quote a long article from the Mobile Chronicle, which we recommend to our commercial readers, especially, it will repay an attentive perusal. With the statements, arguments, deductions, we cheerfully coincide; and simply hope that the result of the meeting proposed will respond to the feelings of the community, the state of Alabama, and by a free and full investigation of the subject, pave the way for a mitigation of the evils under which the commercial community now labor. — *Wetumpka Argus*.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—No sooner is it known that the friends of Governor Clay, of placing his name before the people of the State for a reelection to the gubernatorial chair, than do the Whig presses raise hue and cry, and talk idly about desolate fields, smoking cabins, bleeding women and children, and the dreadful war-hoop of the Indians. Verily, verily, this is a bug of Whig parentage worthy of its name. Who could have supposed that gentlemen, whose opinions have been blazoned forth in the world in opposition to military provisions, as this to Governor Clay, even rejecting all they claim to be true? The Whigs, in 1835, were opposed to General Jackson because he was a great military chieftain; in 1837 they are opposed to Governor Clay, because he is not, as they say, a great chieftain. The truth of the whole matter is this; they must have something to be a panic. It is supposed by them that they can convince (ah! convince! there's the word) the people of Alabama, that all the evils of the Florida and Creek wars, are attributable to Governor Clay; that they may easily defeat his election. But, is it true that Governor Clay did not conduct the war, far as he was concerned, with energy? Is it true that those who have read the report of the Secretary of War, must be con-

vinced to the contrary. It appears that great activity and extraordinary exertions were used on the part of the Governor to afford timely and permanent relief.

Southern Dem.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

APRIL 1st, 1837.

At a public meeting held in Wetumpka, this day, to take into consideration what measures it would be most expedient to adopt at this trying crisis, so as to relieve the community from the present distressing pressure in their commercial and monetary matters.

On motion, Dr. E. J. Felder was appointed Chairman, and Robert M. Cherry, Esq., Secretary.

After the objects of the meeting were explained by the Chairman, and freely discussed upon by the meeting, two sets of resolutions, offered by the Rev. J. D. Williams, and Dr. J. W. Taylor, were referred to a committee of six, to report thereon, consisting of the Rev. J. D. Williams, Doctor J. W. Taylor, Colonels Dawson and Saxon, J. G. Ayle, and Neal, Esqrs., who, after retiring a short time, reported. During the discussion of the report, it appearing that so short a notice of the meeting had been given, that the following resolution, by W. H. Houghton, Esq., was carried, and the meeting consequently adjourned.

Resolved, That the report of the committee be re-committed to the committee, and that this meeting now adjourn, to meet at the Baptist Church in East Wetumpka, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

## ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING.

APRIL 30, 1837.

A large concourse of the citizens of Wetumpka convened, according to the call of the former meeting, at the place and time mentioned above.

When, on motion, Dr. James Chestney was called to the Chair, and M. D. Simpson appointed Secretary.

The objects of this and the former meeting were ably and forcibly explained, and urged upon the consideration of the present meeting, by W. H. Houghton, Esq., and the report of the committee was then presented by J. D. Williams—the same being embodied in a series of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, such is the state of commercial embarrassment in Alabama, that it has become the imperative duty of the Legislature, to use the means in their power, for the purpose of affording relief to the citizens of the State.

Resolved, That we conceive it would meet the wishes of the people, and be an act of justice to them, for the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, to meet in the event of emergencies of the country.

Resolved, That the interest of the people of Alabama imperiously demand the abrogation of that part of the Constitution, which restricts the Legislature to the charter of but one bank at a session.

Resolved, That the present mode of doing business, in the bank of the State, is oppressive to the public, and tends more towards building up the fortunes of private individuals, than to the real accommodation of the people, to whom the funds of the institution belong.

Resolved, That the bank and its branches ought not to be restrained by their charter or by-laws, in discounting business notes; but that, in lieu of the present mode of discounting, for the most part, bills of exchange, the old mode of discounting, business notes, of various amounts, and having a shorter or longer time to run to maturity, should be adopted.

Resolved, As that portion of the State, lately afflicted by Indian disturbances is, at present, wholly without a bank, and as it forms a large portion of the wealth and intelligence of the State, we deem it the imperative duty of the Legislature to charter a bank at Wetumpka, for the special benefit of said people.

Resolved, That as an act of justice to the people of Alabama, we feel it our duty to declare, that we believe the present state of things has, in a great measure, arisen from the want of a suitable amount of circulating medium, to represent the business transactions of the community, based as they have been on the possession of abundant property to meet their engagements.

It was then moved that each resolution be separately discussed and adopted, whereupon they were read severally from the Chair, and passed unanimously, with the exception of the 2d and 6th, which were dissented to by one voice only, upon the same being submitted for adoption.

The following resolution was offered by W. H. Houghton, Esq., and was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this community, that the Legislature should adopt some speedy means to prevent a large portion of the trade of Alabama from being diverted to other States, and that as an encouragement to the most important public works now proposed, that they apportion that part of the surplus revenue, now in the coffers of our State treasury, as well as that which may hereafter accrue thereto, to aid such works.

It was also

Resolved, That the proceedings of this

meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, and a copy to the principal cities and towns in this State, and be published in the newspapers of this place, and in all papers in the State friendly to the views of this meeting.

JAMES CHESTNEY, Chairman.  
M. D. SIMPSON Sec'y.

AUGUSTA, Mar 125.

Colton.—The Banks are calling in their notes and offering discounts, which added to unfavorable advices from abroad has caused the article to recede seriously. Occasionally a Wagon load is sold from 10 to 14-1-2, according to quality. The stock on hand is probably not short of 30,000 bales, principally held by the growers, who are tardy in removing limits. Shippers and agents are indifferent to operate extensively at any price. Consequently business is at a standstill.

**ABSCONDED.**  
ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, this in order, left hind foot white, marked with saddle and collar, shod, with about half worn shoes before and new ones behind, with a small rope round his neck; he may probably aim to get to Georgia. Any person delivering said horse to me in Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.

RUFUS M. MYNATT.

April 20, 1837.

## NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, and has large whiskers. He says he was stolen and conveyed off some time since, by a man named Henry Ivens, from Elbert Hieber, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

April 20, 1837.—4f.

## Rail-Road Meeting.

THE Citizens of Benton County are requested to attend at Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Circuit Court at 3 o'clock, P. M. at which time books of subscription will be opened for the Capital Stock of said Rail Road company; and such information given in relation to the intentions and views of the company as may be in my power. In the mean time persons wishing to take stock in said Road can do so upon application to Charles Lewis, Esq. at Jacksonville; or to Major Thomas M. Likens.

ALVIN A. MCWHORTER.

April 6, 1837.—2f.

## BOTANIC DOCTOR.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

## BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounds, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (*for no minerals will be used*) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (*the want of proper medicines*.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4tf.

## MILL-WRIGHTS.

THE subscribers having located themselves one mile west of Jacksonville, are now prepared to execute all orders in the Mill-Wright business at the shortest notice and in the best of style.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.

JAMES H. TEMPLETON.

Those indebted to the undersigned for Music tuition, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.

March 16, 1837.—6f.

## WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville on the 31st day of March 1837, which if not taken out before the 30th of June will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

Alexander Charles T. 2 Maddox John.  
Andrew William.  
Ayres Mrs. Susan 2  
B  
Badgett William C.  
Bailey Charles  
Barr Thomas D.  
Bater Johnson  
Bishop John  
Black James R.  
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Blackwood Mrs. Emily S.  
Books Thomas  
Brown Jacob  
Burdon Joel  
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Callison Morgan  
Canady Samuel  
Carmichael Hugh  
Carpenter Ephraim  
Carpenter Samuel  
Carson Wm.  
Cassidy James C.  
Chambers Samuel 2  
Clavos Wm.  
Clawson Samuel  
Clawson James  
Clawson & Turnipseed  
Combs Thomas 2  
Conn Nancy  
Corp Wm. S.  
Coulter Alexander S.  
Covington David  
Cox Zachariah  
Crosden Thomas B. 2  
D  
Davis Thomas  
Davis Larkin H.  
Davis John H.  
Dawkins Samuel  
Day Samuel  
Devenport Luke  
Dickerson Anthony  
Dialson William  
Donohoe Charles  
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Gillispie D. P.  
Glascock Elijah G.  
Goggans Abraham  
Graham Miss. Asenath  
Graham Wm. R.  
Graham Miss. Sarah  
Graham John  
Graddy John 5  
Green & Lawson  
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Gregg James  
Gueess John M.  
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Hines Rosannah J.  
Holcombe Jesse G.  
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Howell Joshua  
Howell Mrs. Elizabeth B.  
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Lansdell Aaron  
Laughlin William  
Lee Ivey & William  
Leck John B. 2  
Lewellen Wiley  
Lett James A.  
Little James M.  
Loving Lidia  
Lowery S. B.

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Leck John B. 2  
Lewellen Wiley  
Lett James A.  
Little James M.  
Loving Lidia  
Lowery S. B.

Jacksonville, April 1st, 1836.

## PENMANSHIP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has commenced a course of Writing Lessons in that place. Parents and Guardians, who wish to send their children and wards, as well as other persons who wish to improve their hand writing, can avail themselves of the opportunity.

SAML LONGNECKER.

Alexandria, April 6, 1837.

## BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Garner, two miles east of the Boiling Spring, a Roan Indian Mare Pony supposed to be over twelve years old, four feet high, no marks or brands perceivable; appraised to five dollars before Victor Neeley, Esq. M. M. HOUSTON, C.P.K.

March 25, 1837.—3f.

## JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK DEEDS. For sale at this Office.

## To Printers &amp; Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just collected their new Specimen-Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 2 & 3; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rules of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters; full face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French, and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, at as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER &amp; COOKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y. Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

## CONDITIONS.

THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance.

## STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dun Horse, about five years old, four white feet, black face and glass eyes, bobtail, about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

March 16, 1837.—3f.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.



## POETRY.

## MY MOTHER'S BLESSING.

AT PARTING.

Her cheek was pale, her dark eye sad,  
As she breathed her last farewell;  
And off she sighed, yet bless'd the while  
Her tears in sorrow fell.  
Her lip, that quivered as she spoke,  
Was like the lily's hue,  
And high her heart did beat, as low  
She sighed a long adieu.

Warmly I press'd her trembling hand—  
"Farewell, dear mother, now,"  
"God bless thee, boy," her heart was full,  
She kissed my burning brow.  
A tear fell on my warm flushed cheek—  
"A mother's part of love,"  
"We soon must part," she said; "but we  
Shall meet again above."

"When far from hence, think oft, my son,  
On the days of youth and joy,  
When all was happiness around—  
Forget not these, my boy,  
Remember then, how oft, in youth,  
Thou'rt rested on this breast,  
And her who hath, in earlier days,  
Thy infant form caress'd."

"Now go—be happy when afar,  
But oh, do not forget  
Thy mother, and thy mother's love—  
A parent's deep regret.  
May heaven 'round thy youthful brow  
Entwine its brightest wreath,  
And send its blessings bounteously  
With this, my farewell breath."

ÆOLIAN.

## From the Philadelphia American Messenger.

## A MONSTROUS SNAKE STORY.

The following article is copied from the public ledger of this city. The individual alluded to is a respectable mechanic in the northern suburbs, and although a portion of the variation may appear too marvellous to be readily credited, yet there is no doubt of the fact of a living snake having existed in the patient's stomach for a number of years, and that medical means have been recently adopted to eject the reptile from its present quarters.

Our readers will probably recollect that some weeks since, we gave an account of an extraordinary case in Callowhill street in this city, of a live snake existing in the stomach of a man. When about fifteen years of age, he stooped to drink at a spring in a field, and while drinking, felt a sensation resembling that produced by a solid substance gliding down his throat. It caused no pain or uneasiness at the time, and he supposed it to be a bit of grass or some other harmless substance. About six weeks afterwards, he felt a singular sensation in the stomach resembling the movements of a living animal, and sometimes attended with unpleasant irritation, or titillation, especially just before meals, and when he had been a long time without food. Immediately, and for several hours after a full meal, all unpleasant sensation subsided. These symptoms continued to increase till the thirty-fifth year of the patient, which he has recently completed; he suffering almost constant uneasiness, and sometimes excruciating pain. His appetite was very irregular, being sometimes so small that he would not consume more than an ounce of solid food daily for a week; and other times it was so voracious, that he would eat five pounds of beef daily for a month. One remarkable symptom was that during these periods of abstemiousness, he gained flesh at the rate of ten pounds weekly, and during the period of voracity, he lost it in a still greater degree, and was sometimes exceedingly emaciated. While gaining flesh under this loss of appetite, his pulse was irregular, the digestive organs much deranged, his sleep disturbed, and sometimes entirely suspended for forty-eight hours. He suffered severely from pain in the occipital region of the head, in the shoulder blades, the thumb of the left hand, and the great toe of the right foot. His complexion was of a cadaverous paleness, and he was subject, nightly, to profuse colliquative sweats. But while losing flesh under a voracious appetite, all the functions were performed with regularity, his pulse was regular, his sleep sound, and his complexion was of a healthy hue, inclining to be florid. In the mean time, the abdomen increased greatly in size, and a motion like that of a cat in a bag, was apparent to the hand when laid upon the hand when laid upon the region of the stomach. But he was at all times subject to fainting fits of a peculiar kind. Sometimes he dropped down suddenly, without sense or motion. At other times he nearly fell, but recovered immediately, though always attended with prostration of strength for some hours afterwards. The sensation, as he described it, was that of a violent blow within the stomach, and very much like that produced by an electric shock, excepting in being more local.

Such extraordinary symptoms denoted some extraordinary cause of disturbance. He had been for ten years under the care of his family physician, and had been subjected to various modes of treatment, without any abatement of these symptoms. He had taken the most active enemics, and the most drastic cathartics, without any good effect. When arterial action was high, he was bled copiously, sometimes losing sixteen ounces daily for three days successively. When it was low, the most powerful stimulants were administered; opium, ether, brandy, bark, being sometimes exhibited, each in sufficient quantities to kill a man of ordinary health and strength. All the while he insisted that

some living animal was in his stomach, and related the incident at the spring, and his subsequent sensations. His physician was incredulous, saying that he had read of such things, but did not consider any case well authenticated, or believe that any animal could resist the solvent power of the gastric fluids in the human stomach. The patient, finding every unpleasant symptom increasing, resolved to seek additional aid, and a consultation was ordered. Five of our most eminent physicians attended, and after a minute examination, came to the conclusion that the conjecture of the patient was probable; for though neither of them had ever witnessed a case of a living animal in the human stomach, yet several cases were recorded, which they considered authentic. They also said that comparative anatomy furnished analogies; for living frogs, toads, and fishes had been found in the stomachs of snakes, many hours after they had been swallowed, and that this proved the power of the vital principle in resisting, to some extent, the solvent power of the gastric fluids.

Having assumed this hypothesis as probable, they next proceeded to act upon it. They rejected all medicines, very properly concluding that if the vital principle could resist the solvent power of the stomach, it would resist the action of any substances which the stomach was able to bear; and concluding also that as powerful medicines had already failed, it was not philosophical to repeat them.

They ordered entire abstinence from all food; and accordingly, the patient took none for five days. During this period, the pain in the stomach was excruciating, and the motion violent, resembling that of a spiral revolution of a rope upon a cylinder. The pain becoming too intense to bear for the patient was in raving delirium, the physician suggested opium might act upon the nerves of the stomach, without effecting the animal, if it were one, and that in search of food, it might force its way through the œsophagus. This was tried and with success the patient being thrown into a disturbed sleep, while the motion in the stomach increased in violence. He was then held in a recumbent position, with the face downward, and the body inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees, the head being lowest. In about ten minutes the cause of the difficulty was manifest. A snake, of dark brown color, and large size, protruded full eight inches from the mouth, with its eyes bright and glaring with every manifestation of rage. One of the physicians immediately seized it by the neck, with the intention of drawing it out, but suddenly fell flat upon the floor, without sense or motion, as if struck by lightning! Like the conger eel, the torpedo, and several other species of marine animals, the reptile was electric, and thus were the fainting fits of the patient explained.

But a measure was soon devised to meet this new difficulty. One of the physicians covered the handles of a large pair of forceps with silk, and stood ready to seize the snake, should it again appear. This soon happened, and it was seized and drawn out about two feet, struggling most violently, and emitting tremendous shocks of electricity. Two of the attending physicians, who accidentally touched it in the struggle, were knocked down. It was now feared that the electric shocks would destroy the patient; and it was further more ascertained that from its size, it could not be drawn out without imminent danger of rupturing the œsophagus. But fertile in expedients, they suggested a new plan which was to suffer the reptile to come out as far as possible, then with a sharp instrument to sever the head, and to extract the body by an incision into the stomach.

In about an hour, it again appeared; the patient all the while being insensible from the effects of the opium, aided, perhaps, by the electric shocks of the reptile. It protruded about two feet, and with a sharp hatchet, prepared for the purpose, it was suddenly divided about eighteen inches below the head. The lower part suddenly disappeared within the stomach, exhibiting violent motion for about two minutes. An incision was then made, and the fragment was extracted. It proved to be a conger eel, of the electric species, four feet long and three inches in diameter.

All unpleasant symptoms have since disappeared, the wound in the stomach is healing rapidly and the patient is recovering his strength. We consider this the most remarkable case on record, of living animals found in the human stomach. A full report of the case will soon be published in our medical journals, under the sanction of the attending physicians.

## HARD OF HEARING.—A LOVE STORY.

A young Jonathan once courted the daughter of an old man that lived "down East," who professed to be deficient in hearing; but forsooth, who was more capacious than limited in hearing, as the sequel will tend to show.

It was a stormy night in the ides of March, if I mistake not, when lightning met lightning, and loud peals of thunder answered thunder, that Jonathan sat by the old man's fire side discussing with the old lady (his intended mother-in-law) on the expediency of asking the old man's permission to marry "Sal." Jonathan resolved to "pop it to the old fellow next day—but," said he, "I think of the task, my heart shrinks, and resolution weakens—he's so ding'd hard to hear a bixly. In the mean time, the old man, who was hypocritical, so far as hearing was concerned, fainted to a total indifference to the conversation between his wife and Jonathan—but contrary to the anticipation of both, he distinctly heard every word that passed. To be brief, it passed, and by the dawn of another day, the old man was to be found in his barn lot, feeling pigs—Jonathan also arose from bed early in the morning, spied the old man feeding his pigs and resolved to ask him for Sal.

Scarce had a minute elapsed after Jonathan made his last resolution ere he hid the old man "good morning." Now Jonathan's heart beat! now he scratched his head, and ever and anon gave birth to a pensive yawn. Jonathan declared that he'd as leave take thirty-nine "stripes" as to ask the old man—but," said he, aloud to himself, "however here goes it, a faint heart ne'er won a fair gal"—and addressed the old man thus:

I say, old man, I want to marry your daughter?  
Old Man.—You want to borrow my halter. I would loan it to you, Jonathan, but my boy has taken it and gone off to the mill.  
Jonathan.—(Putting his mouth close to the old man's ear, and speaking in a deafening voice,—"I've got five hundred pounds of money!"

Old Man.—Stepping back as if greatly alarmed, and exclaiming in a voice of surprise, "you've got five hundred pounds of money! What in the mischief can you do with so much money, Jonathan? why it's more than all this neighborhood have use for."

Jonathan.—(Not yet the victim of despair and putting his mouth to the old man's ear, bawled out) "I've got gold!"  
Old Man.—So have I, Jonathan, and it's the worst gold I ever had in my life!—So saying, the old man sneezed "wash up."

By this time the old lady came up and having observed Jonathan's unfortunate look she put her mouth to the old man's ear, and screamed like a wounded Yaho:

"Daddy—I say, daddy—you don't understand him, he wants to marry our daughter."  
Old Man.—I told him that my calf halter was gone.

Old Lady.—Why, daddy, you can't understand—he's got gold! he's rich!  
Old Man.—He's got a cold and the itch, eh! what's the devil doing here with the itch? eh? So saying, the old man aimed a blow at Jonathan's head, with his walking staff, but happily for Jonathan, he dodged it. Nor did the rage of the old hero stop at this, but with an angry countenance he made, after Jonathan, who took to his heels, nor did Jonathan's "luck" stop here, he had not got out of the barn yard, nor far from the old man, who ran him a close race, ere Jonathan stumped his toe and came to the ground, and before the old man could "take up," he stumbled over Jonathan, and fell sprawling in a mud hole. Jonathan sprang to his heels, and with the speed of John Gilpin, cleared himself. And poor Sal! she died a nun. Never had no husband!

## NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.  
January 5th, 1837.—tf.

## NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and said he is longed to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett, but now says he belongs to Samuel Perkins, he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper fore teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.  
January 28, 1836.—n2—tf.

## STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dun Horse, about five years old, four white feet, blaze face and glass eyes, hobnob, about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK  
March 16, 1837.—3t—f

## Medical School of Flora.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found,  
On Christian or on heathen ground,  
Among your friends among your foes;  
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Flora's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand, who walks upon the sky, can never come to naught. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," "a Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abernethy, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, itches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a sinking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, blemes of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies" continues the doctor, "have unobscured life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from the state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern and Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consigned himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and have not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

## DRS. ELLISON &amp; BUYS.

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, of the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also in his valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are herewith annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

## Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughes, Turktown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross's in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Denton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Diggins' Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbus; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega County; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton County; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, at Williamson's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Dr. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.  
Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

## CERTIFICATE.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
I do hereby certify, that sometime in March, 1834, I was reattacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, so that in a few hours I was in a state of insensibility, through the advice of my neighbours, Dr. James Buys was called in, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I received more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, than I did in six months with the same disease in a former attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS.  
This may certify to all whom it may concern, that Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very difficult to cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DIAMOND.  
GEORGIA, DeKalb County.  
I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pain, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, so that she was unable to turn herself in bed, hers was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days was able to walk the house round, and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in as good health as formerly.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.  
For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called in, and attended him regularly for some months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, he was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.  
I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. C. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 15th day after he was attacked a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the while, and on the 15th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive, and he was perceptibly mending within 24 hours, and Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has since remained in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.

WILLIAM CLARK.  
Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836.  
This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Ellison in my family, in a case of a long standing cancer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed to do.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.  
Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1836.  
This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely attacked with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in so much that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years he has been than half his time unfit for business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he was called on by Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was unable for any kind of business, perspiration entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly sinking, but I am now happy to testify, that the blessings of God and the use of the means, in his hands, has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

## JONATHAN REED.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836.  
To all whom it may concern, I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1830, in which time I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under the name of Prolapsus uteri, and periodical obstructions, Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my affliction, all of the regular Doctors were employed in my case, Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended and prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. J. P. of this county about the same length of time. Dr. Phillips of this county about three months, and Dr. Wesley of Greenville about three months, all without affording any thing like permanent relief.

Heating that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Columbus on a certain day, my husband called on to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed the most of my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILLIPS.  
Test. REUBEN PHILLIPS, S. Phillips' husband.

Alabama, St. Clair County.  
This may certify that in the summer of 1835, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with illness, so much that three days from the commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of my children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1836.  
In addition to the above statement, I further certify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that they were confirmed cases of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNON.  
GEORGIA, Pike County.  
I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, sides extending to her shoulders, and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and sides, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1836.

J. R. CULPEPPER.  
GEORGIA, Butts County.  
This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the botanic Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded operation and sudden transition from heat to cold, from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so relieved, and the operation, and was truly astonished to find such sudden relief, after being twice attended, I was able to attend to my business, and what was most surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON.

March 23d, 1836.—6.

BLANK DEEDS  
For sale at this Office.



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1837.

NO. 15.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY J. F. GRANT.

In advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the  
subscription received for less than one year  
advance; and no subscription discontinued  
unless arrears are paid, unless at the option  
of the subscriber.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
For 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the  
first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over  
two squares, over 24 as three, &c., &c.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to  
insertions, will be published until forbidden  
accordingly. Discount will be made on advertisements  
for six or twelve months.

**Planter's Hotel.**  
WEST WETUMPKA,  
Alabama.

WETUMPKA, respectfully in-  
forms his friends and the public, that he has  
recently occupied by L. J. Brad-  
ford, and fitted up for the reception of  
transient or permanent. As his  
stables are stored with the best  
horses, and his Stables with plenty of  
hay, he hopes by strict attention to business,  
to share of public patronage.  
1837.—3m.

Jacksonville, Republican, and Talladega  
publish the above notice 3 months,  
their accounts to this office for settle-  
ment.

## ATTENTION ORDERS.

Officers and privates of the battalion of  
Benton Rangers will attend at Al-  
bion the first Saturday in May next by 10  
o'clock and equipped as the law directs.  
The third Saturday in the town of Jack-  
sonville, the public arms can be procured  
by the first of April, by applying to  
the respective Captains, to whom they will be  
delivered. Defaulters at our last muster will be  
by the proper authority to attend on the  
first day in May at Alexandria, to show cause  
why they did not attend said muster.

By order of  
WM. ARNOLD, Lieut. Col.  
Houston, Adjutant Comd't Benton Rang-  
ers, 4, 1837.

## NOTICE.

Subscriber respectfully informs the public  
that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and  
carrying on the

## ILLUSTRATING BUSINESS.

South-east corner of the square, opposite  
Pendleton's Hotel. He pledges himself to  
hand the latest and most approved Fash-  
ions of the North and East, and will shortly be  
awaiting on his customers at the shortest notice.  
He has likewise in the front room of his  
shop, a number of articles for sale con-  
sisting of

## FAMILY

## GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco,  
&c. &c.

THOMAS FAYETTE.  
March 23, 1836.—4

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer  
for sale on the 15th of  
July next at his residence  
a Tract of Land

containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which  
are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is  
improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road  
between the Mill to Robinson's bridge, 12  
miles from the Mill.

At the same time, and place he will sell all his  
consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and

OF SALE: A credit until the first of  
the next will be given—the purchaser  
bond with approved security.  
GEORGE W. BAGBY.  
March 11th, 1837.—n8—6t.

## To Cotton Growers.

AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE undersigned having purchas-  
ed an interest in Messrs Clark &  
Peterson's extensive Ware-House in this  
place, offer their services as

## Living & forwarding Agents

country friends, and solicit a share of pat-  
ronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up-  
land Cotton planters, at the shortest notice,  
of the Northern States, and with the least  
expense, and hope by strict adherence to their  
interest, to gain a share of public con-  
fidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL,  
March 27, 1837. n6 4t.

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will  
publish the above four insertions, and forward their  
accounts.

## DISSOLUTION.

Partnership heretofore existing between  
James Hadden and Headen in the Carriage Making  
business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
Those indebted to them for work hereto-  
fore done are earnestly requested to  
forward and make immediate payment  
to the undersigned, who fail to do so by the 21st day of April  
may expect to find their accounts in the  
hands of an officer.

WM. H. FLEMING,  
WM. HEADEN.

E COACH MAKING BUSINESS, will  
be continued as heretofore by the undersigned.  
His shop is on the east side, of Maine street  
one hundred yards south of the square.

B. Repairing of all kinds done in the neat-  
est and most durable manner, and upon the short-  
est notice.

WM. H. FLEMING.

March 23, 1837.—3t.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF A PORTRAIT

### PAINTER.

#### "THE FAMILY PICTURE."

It was a lovely morning, and the calm  
of the country slept deliciously around  
me, when I arrived at the ancient and stately  
home of my best and earliest patron. De-  
scended from a long line of highly ances-  
trary nobility, Sir Robert V. was, in the noblest  
sense of the appellation, a "good old English  
gentleman" for, to the hospitality and frank-  
ness which belong to that honored name, he  
added the knowledge of a man of the world,  
and the refinement of a man of taste. It  
was the wish of Sir Robert that I should  
paint him a "family picture," and as with  
graceful pride Lady V. introduced me to  
her children, I felt that imagination could  
not have pictured a more exquisite beauty  
than that which I beheld, and which, in its  
varied forms, made them the loveliest group  
I had ever seen. One only differed in char-  
acter and expression sufficiently to call for an  
observation; it was the orphan nephew of  
Lady V.

The hours which I passed in the midst of  
that happy family, are amongst the brightest  
of my life, and when at length my picture  
was completed, it was with feelings of sin-  
cere regret that I left a spot where sorrow  
and discord seemed unknown even in name.

Little did I dream of the realities that  
were soon to change that vision—the young  
and beautiful beings who were blooming on  
my canvass. Their gentle mother first fell  
a sacrifice to the fearful scourge which had  
made young Edward D. an orphan! The  
rich warm blood which mantled on the cheek  
of the eldest boy, soon dyed the crimson fields  
of Spain, and his dark flashing eyes closed  
amidst shouts of victory! The rest—all  
but one—ere long, sank beneath the fatal  
summer which had deprived them of a  
mother; theirs was the pining breath, the  
fevered lip, the gradual decline, which only  
can bestow the beaming eyes and flushing  
cheeks, so beautiful—in death.

One, whose calm and thoughtful face seem-  
ed to proclaim that even in early youth the  
spirit was not of this world, sank as he was  
reaping the first fruits of a genius to migh-  
ty for his slender frame.

One was called from the triumphs of a first  
season, to exchange its sweet sounds for  
silence—its brightness for a shroud—love  
for the grave!

Another, . . . but it matters not; all  
did, as I have said, save one, the youngest  
and the loveliest!—Her father strove to live  
—for her; but even this very anxiety might  
have hastened on another fate; and mourn-  
ers, "in deed and in truth," shortly after  
bore the broken-hearted Sir Robert to his  
tomb!

During the fearful sorrows of my beloved  
patron, I had been labouring on, and had only  
heard, at their most sad conclusion, that  
the young Helen V. was heiress to her  
father's wealth; a small portion only having  
passed with the title to a distant relation.

Years passed away, and I mixed much  
in the gay world, for I had won that which  
is courted and flattered by the great—a  
name.

One night I was standing amidst the gay  
crowds assembled at the Duchess of—  
seeking an artist's inspiration in the fair  
faces before me, when, familiarized as I am  
with beauty, I was struck by one "bright  
particular star," standing near a vase filled  
with flowers; she had turned away from a  
crowd of admirers to address a young and  
elegant looking man, whose pale cheek flush-  
ed as her eyes met his.

Tall, and slightly formed, every look and  
movement was grace—the dark deep eyes,  
so beautiful in their pure brightness; the  
cheek whose rich tint came and went at every  
word; the fascination of her exquisite  
smile; but more than all, a something which  
seemed like the memory of some half-forgot-  
ten dream, induced me to ask her name.

"Not know her? the beauty! the heiress  
—Helen V.—" was the astonished an-  
swer.

Delighted, yet sorrowing over the past, I  
procured an introduction, and she welcomed  
me as the friend of her father.—For some  
moments we conversed upon indifferent sub-  
jects, when suddenly turning round, she  
said—

"You must allow me to present to you my  
cousin, Edward D.—he is altered, since  
he—since you—" she hesitated—"since those  
happy days."

She stopped; and as her thoughts flew  
back to the "Family Picture," and her now  
deserted home, her bright face, was clouded  
by the deepest sorrow.

From that time I frequently met her, cou-  
sin always at her side; but it grieved me to  
remark that, by his waning frame, and  
brightening eye, he too seemed to be a "stricken  
deer!"

One day he came to my study—and slowly  
and sadly did he tell me that he had been  
ordered to Madeira, as a "last chance"—a for-  
lorn hope; and that he wished his picture,  
"to be to his lovely cousin a frail memorial  
of one who had loved her from her earliest  
childhood."

As I sketched the traits of the young and  
gallant Edward D.—I felt that, if con-  
sumption is sad in woman, it is far more fear-  
ful, when its death-grasp is laid on the strong  
man.

The picture sealed the fate of Helen  
V.

What passed when it was given I know  
not, but Helen, the beauty and the heiress,  
left her bright orbit, left her home, though  
one of wealth and of pride, to soothe the last  
hours—to pillow the dying head of her cou-  
sin.

For a long time she too, hovered on the  
brink of the lonely and distant grave, to  
which she had consigned her husband;—  
but youth prevailed in the long struggle; and,  
recovering by slow degrees, she returned to  
England; and she now dwells in her father's  
halls—in silence and in solitude—a mourner  
and a widow.

The "Family Picture" alone remains to  
tell what once has been; and when, in her  
hours of sorrow, she looks upon the bright  
faces still smiling there—how must she feel  
—alone.

L. D.

From the Charleston Mercury.

## RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, we were startled  
by a rumor that the Cars had broken down  
and a number of persons were killed. The  
story lost its exaggerations gradually, and  
was finally authenticated as we give it be-  
low, by a gentleman who was among the  
passengers.

The woods had been set on fire by sparks  
from the Locomotive, some days before.  
The fire had communicated to the Rail Road,  
and burnt away the wood work of it for  
some 70 feet. The Engineer, it is said, had  
been cautioned of the probability this; if so,  
he did not believe it; the train was moving  
on at a rapid rate when they came upon the  
burnt spot, about 8 miles from the city.  
The Engine crushed the unsupported rails,  
and capsized—the Engineer, (Cummins),  
jumped from his seat, but unfortunately in the  
wrong way, the Engine fell on him, and lit-  
erally crushed his head to atoms.—The level  
of the track at the scene of the accident,  
is about 12 feet from the ground. The Ser-  
vant's Car plunged after the Engine, and  
the first Passenger Car full of ladies, fol-  
lowed, and the Cars lay a heap of ruins to-  
gether. Out of this wreck, most strange to  
say, the passengers were taken unhurt!

The second Engineer was somewhat bruised,  
and a black man much injured. The second  
passenger Car, paused upon the brink, and  
its inmates had only a moderate share of  
fright for their adventure. Considering all  
the circumstances, it is indeed matter of gra-  
tulation that this accident resulted so harm-  
lessly, whilst we deeply regret that even one  
should be the victim of it. But the dashing  
running, steaming spirit of the age, has turned  
men's heads, and hardened their hearts;  
it is no use to look sage, and moralize over  
a broken boiler—so we have only to say,  
when the Cars do next break down, we hope  
we shall be as now, safe at home.

There is to be, at the present session of  
the British Parliament, a strenuous effort, by  
the manufacturing and commercial interests,  
to have the duty on the importation of cotton  
repealed. A very numerous public meeting  
to petition for that repeal, was held at Liver-  
pool, in the last week in January. The  
memorialists are confident of success, hav-  
ing in their favor the recorded opinions of  
the Ministerial President of the Board of  
Trade, and Sir Robert Peel, the leader of the  
opposition in the House of Commons.

TEXAS.—By the arrival yesterday (says  
the New Orleans Bulletin of Monday), of  
the schr. Watchman from Velasco, we have  
received files of the Columbia Telegraph, to  
the 7th March, but they contain nothing of  
importance. The country is represented as  
being prosperous and happy. We learn  
verbally that but little apprehension is enter-  
tained of another Mexican invasion, and that  
the country was fully prepared to meet any  
army that might be sent against it.

## SELECTING SEED CORN.

The following letter was forwarded by  
Mr. James Graham, from Washington, to  
the Editor of the ably edited paper at Ruth-  
erfordton, N. C., to whose columns we are  
indebted for it.—As this is a subject of con-  
sideration with farmers generally, we extract  
it for their especial benefit.

Near Nottingham, Prince George's Co.

January 26, 1837.

SIR: I received yours of the 14th, making  
inquiry respecting the "Maryland Corn,"  
which you understood I had raised. I have  
the pleasure to say that I have brought this  
corn to its high state of perfection by care-  
ful selection the best seed in the field for a  
long course of years, having especial refer-  
ence to those stalks which produce the most  
ears.—When the corn was husked, I then  
made a re-selection, taking only that which  
appeared sound and fully ripe, having a re-  
gard to the deepest and best color, as well  
as to the size of the cob. In the spring, be-  
fore shelling the corn, I examined it again,

and selected that which was the best in all  
respects.—In shelling the corn, I omitted to  
take the irregular kernels, at both the large  
and small ends. I have carefully followed  
this mode of selecting seed corn for twenty-  
two or twenty-three years, and still continue  
to do so.—When I first commenced, it was  
with a common kind of corn, for there was  
none other in this part of the country. If  
any other person understood the same exper-  
iment, I did not hear of it.—I do not believe  
others ever exercised the patience to bring  
the experiment to the present state of perfec-  
tion.—At first, I was troubled to find stalks  
with even two good ears on them, perhaps  
one good ear and one small one, or one good  
ear and a "gummin'." It was several years  
before I could discover much benefit result-  
ing from my efforts; however, at length the  
quantity and quality began to improve, and  
the improvement was then very rapid. At  
present, I do not pretend to lay up any seed  
without it comes from stalks which bear four,  
five, or six ears. I have seen stalks bearing  
eight ears. One of my neighbors informed  
me that he had a single stalk with ten perfect  
ears on it, and that he intended to send the  
same to the museum at Baltimore.—In addi-  
tion to the number of ears, and of course the  
great increase in quantity unshelled, it may  
be mentioned, that it yields much more than  
common corn when shelled.—Some gentlemen,  
in whom I have full confidence, informed me  
they shelled a barrel (ten bushels of ears) of  
my kind of corn, which measured a little  
more than six bushels. The common kind  
of corn measure about five bushels only. I  
believe I raise double or nearly so, to what I  
could with any other corn I have ever seen.

I generally plant the corn about the first of  
May, and place the hills five feet apart each  
way, and have two stalks in a hill. I can  
supply you with all the seed you may need,  
and I suppose I have now in my corn-house  
fifty, or perhaps more, stalks with the corn  
on them as it grew in the field, and none with-  
less than four and some six or seven, ears on  
them.—I will with pleasure send you some  
of these stalks, and also some seed corn, if I  
can get an opportunity.

Early last spring I let George Law, Esq.,  
of Baltimore city, have some of this seed  
corn; he sent it to his friend in Illinois, with  
instructions how to manage it. A few weeks  
since he informed me that the increase was  
one hundred and twenty bushels on an acre;  
that there was no corn in Illinois like it,  
and that it produced more fodder than any  
other kind.—I have given many friends seed  
corn, but some of them have planted it with  
other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

I have lately been enquired of if this corn  
was not later than other kinds? It is rather  
earlier; certainly not later. Corn planted  
in moist or wet soils will not ripen so quick-  
ly as that which is planted on a dry soil. In  
the former, there will be found more damp-  
ness in the cob, although the kernel may ap-  
pear equally ripe in both. In the two last  
years, the wet seasons have injured much  
corn that was too early "lofted" or housed.

I believe I have answered most of your  
inquiries, I hope I have not exaggerated.—  
I have no motive for doing so. I raise but  
little corn to sell, as tobacco is my principal  
crop. Should I fail to send you some seed  
this spring, I will next summer gather some  
stalks with the corn, fodder, and tassels, and  
all, as they grow, and send to you, that you  
may judge yourself of the superiority of this  
over the common kind of corn.

Yours, &c. THOS. N. BADEN.  
Hon. H. ELLSWORTH,  
Commissioner of Patents,  
Washington City.

## PRINCIPLES OF VEGETATION.

WHEAT.—At the British Association in  
Bristol, Mr. O. Webb Hall read a commu-  
nication "On the Acceleration of the Growth  
of Wheat." He called the attention of the  
meeting to a statement of facts by which it  
would be seen that the usual period allotted  
to the occupation of the ground for a crop of  
wheat might be very materially abridged.  
At an average this might be estimated at ten  
months, though twelve and thirteen were not  
unusual, and eight might be considered as  
the shortest period for the ordinary wheat.  
By a selection of particular seed, and a  
choice of a peculiar situation wheat sown  
early in March has been, on different occa-  
sions, reaped before the middle of August, a  
period scarcely exceeding five months. Mr.  
Hall considered it an unquestionable law of  
vegetation, that the offspring of a plant of  
early maturity seeks to become so likewise,  
even when placed in unpropitious circum-  
stances, and that it recedes with reluctance  
from the conditions of its parent. Hence the  
seed of a crop which has been ripened in  
five months has a better prospect of produc-  
ing another crop equally accelerated, than  
that from a crop which has been longer in ri-  
pening. He also asserted, that the accelera-  
tion of a crop was further promoted by a  
thick sowing, which likewise might be con-  
sidered advantageous in checking and stop-  
ping the mildew.

Loss of the Glasgow.—The American  
ship Glasgow, of New-York, Wm. Robinson,  
commander, bound 438 tons sailed  
from Liverpool for New York on the 3th  
February, with a general cargo, consisting  
of iron, corn, salt, copper, and bale goods,  
and 90 passengers, emigrants, of whom  
about 20 were females. The crew were 17  
in number including the captain. From the  
time of her departure until the day previ-  
ous to the unfortunate occurrence which we  
are about to relate, she encountered a con-  
tinuance of hazy weather and contrary  
winds, which detained her beating about the  
channel. On the 14th the weather cleared,  
and during the day, which was very fine,  
they were in sight of Tuscar light, when they  
reasonably anticipated a prosperous voyage,  
being nearly clear of the channel. That  
night, however, the weather became as thick  
as it had been on the preceding days of the  
voyage.

At five o'clock next morning, the chief  
mate being in charge, and going at the rate  
of 9 or 10 knots, the ship struck upon one  
of those dangerous half-tide rocks, the Bar-  
rels, about eleven miles W. of Tuscar, and  
swung round so violently, that her stern im-  
mediately after struck in the same place,  
with tremendous force, and unshipped the  
rudder. From the great way which was on  
the vessel, she went completely over the  
rocks, after striking a third time. Just pre-  
viously to her striking, the dangerous proxi-  
mity to the shore was perceived, and the  
captain came on deck barely in time to see  
her strike without being able to prevent it.  
From witnessing the force with which she  
was driven on the rock, the captain expected  
that she would go down in a few minutes.  
When she floated again, the water was rush-  
ing in four and a half feet through two sluices.  
The first shock apprized the passengers of  
their danger, and all rushing upon deck,  
created the scene of confusion usual in such  
situations.

Comparative order was restored by the  
captain and officers, who immediately set  
about getting out the long-boat, and in doing  
so, their axe, the only one that could be  
found, broke, and they were obliged to turn  
their attention to the pinnace and launch,  
both very small, and not capable of affording  
security to one sixth the number in the ves-  
sel. But no oars could be found, and all  
hope being thus shut out, they looked upon  
their fate as fixed, for the ship was fast sink-  
ing. During this awful period they kept  
ringing the bells, the only signal available  
in such hazy weather. The scene on board  
was now dreadful—the passengers in the  
agony of fear, and frantic with the sudden  
prospect of death—whilst the captain, with  
the most determined of his crew, having  
done every thing which human exertion  
could effect, stood still, calmly awaiting the  
worst.

At length the water becoming level with  
the rail, Captain Robinson got into the  
launch, and had scarcely left the ship when  
she went down with the velocity of light-  
ning, carrying with her about a dozen per-  
sons who were still on deck, amongst whom  
were the chief mate and one seaman of  
these six were picked up; and now a new  
danger arose, for the boats from the frequent  
striking against the ship, were so shattered,  
that they were barely kept afloat by bailing,  
and had to row a considerable distance to  
the schooner. In this the Captain's expe-  
rience was again discernible, for he ordered  
the men were out they both sank.

She is sunk in 30 fathoms water, none  
of the bodies of those who went down with the  
ship, have yet come ashore.

A couple of seconds after the vessel sunk,  
the air burst open her poop and blew it up,  
together with spars, rigging, &c., as if she  
had been blown up with powder. Two or  
three persons were found clinging to the  
poop after it had thus been thrown up to the  
surface.

From comparing the number of the pass-  
engers and the crew with those who have  
been saved, it would appear that there were  
25 lost; yet the captain and 2d mate assert,  
that there were at most but 10 or 11 persons  
on deck when she went down, at which time  
it was not probable any person was below;  
of these, six have been saved, as we have  
before stated.

## BRITISH OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN

### SHIPPING.

The following particulars of the recent  
outrage committed by capt. Hackett, of the  
British Brig of war Jason, upon the Ameri-  
can ship Grand Turk, of Boston, capt. East-  
brook, are given on the authority of a let-  
ter from the supercargo.

The Grand Turk sailed from Marseilles  
on the 8th of January, for the coast of Su-  
matra, to touch at Gibraltar for the purpose  
of taking on board specie and provisions.  
At the latter port she arrived on the 20th.  
While the captain and supercargo were en-  
gaged on shore, a boat was sent alongside  
from the British brig, and the officer in  
charge demanded of the mate of the ship,  
that four men, who, he said, claimed the pro-  
tection of the British flag, should be given



up. The mate refused to deliver the scamen, and told the officer that if he took them the responsibility must rest on him—to which he replied, that he was willing to take the responsibility; and then returned to the boat taking with him the four men. When the supercargo was made acquainted with this high-handed proceeding, he immediately represented the case to the American consul, Horatio Sprague, Esq., who, ever watchful of the important interests confided to him, took up the business with his usual alacrity and zeal. He first addressed a letter to capt. Hackett, demanding the restoration of the men, to which he received no reply; he then called on the Governor, who expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of capt. H. But as it did not appear likely that the difficulty would be accommodated by measures of this kind, a despatch was forwarded by the consul to com. Elliot, of the frigate Constitution, lying at Tangier.

This message was promptly answered by the commodore, who immediately brought his frigate to Gibraltar. In the meantime, two of the four men were returned by capt. Hackett, of which due acknowledgment was made by the consul, and the demand for the others renewed. On his arrival, com. Elliot entered into a correspondence with the British captain; but finding these means of no avail, he collected together the requisite vouchers and documents, and forwarded them to the court of St. James, where they will no doubt receive proper attention, as well as from our own government, to which a representation of the case has doubtless been made. It was not until the 30th of January, that the ship was able to proceed on her voyage; the places of the two men of whom she had been robbed having been supplied through com. Elliot. This detention it being already late in the season, may prove seriously detrimental, if not entirely ruinous to the objects of the voyage. We doubt not but that our government will follow up the vigorous measures of their consul, and the gallant commodore in this case; for it is obvious, that if we are to submit tamely to outrage and indignities of this nature, our ships may be left in foreign ports without scamen, whenever it suits the caprice of British naval officers to take them from their vessels.

The above named capt. Hackett is believed to be the same officer who committed a similar outrage, on an American vessel in the port of Malaga some months since.

Com. Adv.

The proposition for a convention of editors and proprietors of news paper presses in Tennessee, we are glad to perceive, is meeting with the general approbation of our brethren throughout the State. We hope that all will find it convenient to abdicate the editorial tripod long enough to spend a week or so in Nashville. To the grave members of the fraternity, and the advocates of rail roads and turnpikes, we promise abundant matter of interest in the deliberations of the Internal Improvement Convention;—to orthodox brothers of the "household of the faithful," comfort and edification from their lawgivers and counselors;—to the frolicsome, love-making, wife-hunting juniors of the craft, bright eyes and sunny smiles;—and to all—(who are gentlemen in manners and feeling—and we trust there are none others in the ranks)—the hospitalities of our city.

Nash. Rep.

**Important to Newspaper Publishers.**—The Georgetown Metropolitan has a suggestion, which, it occurs to us, is of some moment to the publishers of newspapers and periodicals. It is the introduction of a Post Office regulation "giving each postmaster authority to receive small sums, crediting them to the United States, and giving the depositor an order payable on presentation at any required post office." The editor thus illustrates the operation of the system, and the benefits which would result from it:

"The price of the weekly Globe or Intelligencer is \$2.50 per annum; a farmer in the west wishes to have the Congressional and other news of the Metropolitan, through one of these papers, but has no means of sending the amount of the subscription by mail;—if he order the paper without sending the money, the publisher has but a choice of evils, either not to send the paper at all, the wisest and most usual adopted course, or to send it trusting to the slender chances of future reimbursement, and thus risk his capital, upon the worst security, known to trade. But the suppositions system in operation;—the farmer goes to his post office;—deposits the required sum, and his order for the paper is countersigned by another to the postmaster of Washington, to pay the amount to the order of the editors. The sums thus transmissible might be limited to the amount of the lowest note in circulation—say all below ten dollars, and were some such system introduced, efficient guards against frauds could be very readily and effectually devised."

A system for the transmission of small sums, similar in character to the above, is, it is said, in operation in England.

**AGRICULTURE IS AN ART.**—Man is the artist;—the soil his laboratory;—manure his material—strength and machinery his power—air, heat, and moisture, his agents—and grain, roots, fruits and forage, his product.

Agriculture is Science—which teaches the

artist the best mode of fitting up and improving his laboratory—instructs him in the properties and economical use of his raw material—teaches him how best to apply his power and to profit by his agents—and it thereby enables greatly to abridge his labor and multiply his products.

The art teaches the hands to do—the science what to do, and how to do. Art is the sail which propels the ship—science the compass which directs her course. Without the sail, the ship would not "go a head," without the compass, her course will be erratic, and the profits of the voyage doubtful. With sail and compass, her progress will be "onward," her course direct, and her voyage prosperous.

**IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.**—A gentleman from one of the British islands recently on a visit to this Borough, narrated a circumstance which created a deep sensation in the bosoms of those who heard his statement. He mentioned the fact that a man formerly a sea captain, who died in Bermuda about the year 1822 declared on his death-bed that he set fire to the scenery of the Richmond Theatre, which consumed the building, destroyed many valuable lives, and filled the Union with the deepest grief. Names are left with us, and all the particulars of the individual and his act; but we withhold them until we learn from our Richmond friends whether they have ever heard of the report we have detailed, and their convictions as to the possibility of its truth. There is a dreamy impression in our minds that we have heard some thing of the kind before.

Norfolk Beacon.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.

A rumor was rife in this city last evening, that the Rodney (Miss.) Bank had failed, and in consequence many of its notes were sold at a discount of 90 per cent.

The Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio boatmen will now take nothing but specie in return for the products brought down by them, and it is common to see them wending their way to the levee with bags of silver dollars in each hand. In New York, we are informed by a legal friend who came out in the Huntsville, the mechanics and working classes, with scarce a single exception, the instant they receive their pay in paper, take the same to the respective banks and demand the specie for it.

A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by the holders of the Memphis (Tenn.) paper on presenting the same for payment at the bank in this city, where they are made payable, at finding there were no assets to meet the same, and consequently, they were worth no more, *pro tem.* than the same quantity of rags.

Truly this is a bad state of things; but then we have the consolation of knowing that if things do not get a great deal worse, they may get a great deal better; that is, if another heavy house don't drop in this city.

Dullness and disorder is the order of the day here. Mississippi money, which a month ago was taken in trade at par, cannot now be passed off at any price, and ten per cent, is demanded by the brokers to discount the best of it. Mobile money (the parent banks of which are only eighteen hours' journey from us) is at six and seven per cent, and such is the state of things that not a single bank in the city would, yesterday, draw on New York at sight for any premium.—*Com. Herald.*

## THE SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.

The London Herald furnishes the annexed proceedings in the Rolls Court, London, in the case of this legacy:

*United States of America, versus, Drummogad.*  
Feb. 10, 1837.  
The bill was filed on behalf of the President of the United States, claiming \$100,000 which was bequeathed to the United States. It appeared that Mr. Smithson made his will, by which he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his nephew, Henry James Hungerford, for life, and after his decease to all and every child and children of the said nephew, whether legitimate or illegitimate; and in case he should depart this life without leaving any person who should be entitled to the fund, he bequeathed the whole of his fortune to the United States to enable them to found a college "for the increase and diffusion of useful knowledge among men."

It was alleged that the said Hungerford had died without leaving any person who was entitled to the property in question. These circumstances, it seems, were communicated to the President of the United States, who obtained an act of Congress authorizing and empowering him to sue for the same in England; and he executed a power of attorney to Mr. Rush, authorizing him to adopt such proceeding.

Mr. Pemberton (with whom was Mr. Shadwell) stated the case and claimed payment of the legacies.

Mr. Twiss (with whom was Mr. Stewart) submitted that there were several questions to be considered before the fund could be parted with, even assuming that the bequest to the children legitimate or illegitimate, of his nephew, H. J. Hungerford, had failed.

Mr. Wray, who appeared for the Attorney General, observed that the Crown was interested in the event of the bequest being declared void.

Lord Langdale observed that he would not allow any matter of form to prevent the progress of the proceedings, but would allow the plaintiff to amend his bill, for the purpose of making the record perfect. He certainly considered the title used by the President, in proceedings of the Courts of the United States, would be the correct one to be used in all proceedings in this country.

Mr. Rush, as we understood him, stated that the form used was, the President on behalf of the people of the United States.

Lord Langdale thought it would be necessary to amend the bill, so as to state precisely who it was that claimed the funds, and show the act of Con-

gress; and so to enable him to decide that he was acting in strict accordance with the intention of the testator. After that amendment, the parties might take a reference to the master, to ascertain whether the children of the testator's nephew had failed.

We have just received by the Express Mail, from the office of the Columbus Sentinel, the subjoined interesting account of a severe engagement with the Indians. We hasten to lay it before our readers. It is to be hoped that this will terminate the long and harassing war that has devastated our borders.

The account was received by a letter, addressed by Geo. L. Barry, to the editors of the Columbus Sentinel, and issued as an extra from that office.

South Rec.

To the Editors of the Col. Sent.

IRVINGTON, March 25, 1837.  
Gentlemen: Information has just reached here of a glorious victory achieved by the persevering Wellborn, and a portion of the brave volunteers, under his command, over the Indians in Pea river swamp, yesterday (Friday). I have had a conversation with several gentlemen, citizens of this place who were in the engagement, and learn the following particulars: Wellborn had been informed by express a day or two previous, that a large body of Indians were encamped somewhere in the swamp near Hobbs' bridge, from which they issued to commit depredations in that neighborhood. With that promptness that characterizes all his movements, he started in pursuit, and on Thursday evening received a report from his scouts that the encampment had been discovered immediately upon the bank of Pea river, completely surrounded by water, and that to get to it an almost impenetrable swamp had to be traversed. He made his arrangements for an attack early the next morning; he then being on the side opposite the Indians, divided his troops into bodies, assigning the command of one, of about one hundred men to capt. Harrell, ordering him to march up the river opposite the encampment for the purpose of cutting off their retreat when driven out and forced to cross. Wellborn with the balance crossed below at the bridge, and marched up. Just before he reached the entrance into the swamp opposite the camp, he heard firing, and thinking Harrell had engaged the enemy, he rushed in, not doubting but that they would be driven to his side of the river. The difficulties that opposed his progress was almost insurmountable; many lakes and lagoons, beyond a man's depth, and no means of crossing but by swimming. But the ardor and determination of his men were unconquerable. By wading, swimming, running and jumping for half an hour, over and through mud, mire and water, during which time 25 or 30 muskets were rendered useless by being wet, they came in sight of the Indians in full charge, yelling like so many tigers about pouncing upon their prey. His line was immediately formed, and a well directed and incessant fire checked the savage enemy, and completely disappointed their hopes of an easy victory. For three hours the Indians fought with a courage and desperation, excelled only by that of the gallant fellows opposed to them, and appeared to be determined "to conquer or die." Wellborn finding he could gain nothing by a standing fight, ordered a charge which was made in the best manner possible. The Indians fled to their encampment to carry off their children and there scattered in every direction many swimming the river. The fire of our troops after the Indians commenced retreating was very destructive. Twenty-three were found dead from where they commenced running to where they crossed the river, and many were killed on the battle ground and others in crossing; and it is well ascertained that from forty to fifty were killed. The loss on the part of our friends was one killed, (Mr. James M. Holloway) and Madison Grady, mortally wounded; Hartwell Ball, sheriff of our county, George Gleason, (of the firm of Fulton & Gleason of this place,) Crowley, and it is thought two of the Georgia Volunteers badly, though not dangerously wounded.

The Franklin Volunteers from your State were in the engagement, and nobly and bravely did they bear themselves. They have won for themselves a reputation, that may be envied by the victors of any field. Their deeds of noble daring is the theme of their associates in arms, and I assure you it is no small commendation to say of them they were not behind the rest of the brave fellows, either in the march, the swimming or the charge. An incident that occurred during the charge is worthy of note: one of the Franklin Volunteers was in hot pursuit of an Indian who finding that he must fall into the hands of his pursuer, attempted to save himself by running in the midst of the women, two of whom seized the volunteer; he used every exertion to disengage himself from them, but they made a furious and deadly assault upon him with their knives, and in self defence he drew his bowie, and in two blows killed them both. One woman was taken prisoner, who says, that the number of warriors in the engagement was about 125, and about 60 women, who fought with as much desperation and courage as the men.

This is certainly the most decisive blow that has been struck since the commencement of hostilities, and Wellborn has been long seeking an opportunity to strike it. All that skill and valor could accomplish he has done. The limits of this communication are too confined to do ample justice to this indefatigable officer, who has thus stopped the murderous savage in his hitherto unchecked career of devastation and bloodshed, and the brave uniting volunteers under his command. Suffice it to say, they were not appalled by dangers, nor stayed by difficulties, all obstacles vanished before their determined spirits.

They stayed not for brake,  
They stopped not for stone,  
They swam the deep lagoons,  
Where ford there was none.

Their leader had told them the thing must be done, and it has been done, and well done, and could not have been better done. They went in to the field with from seventy to eighty effective men, (I forgot to mention before, that the detachment under Harrell, fled, after receiving one fire from the Indians, leaving it said, two dead upon the field, against an enemy who, had put more than that number to flight, and who fought under all the advantages which recent victory naturally secures. But men who had overcome as many difficulties as they had to get to their enemy, were not to be defeated, they accomplished the object they went for in a masterly manner.

Wellborn is still in pursuit of those who escaped, and there is no doubt but that he will soon rid us of the last of the disturbers of our peace.

P. S. Grady is since dead.

## GREAT FIRE AT UTICA.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer—Extra.  
March 31, 8 o'clock, A. M.  
This morning has witnessed the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in this city. It broke out at about two o'clock, in a frame building occupied by Mr. Brooks, jeweller, and Mr. Whalton, saddler, near the corner of Genesee and Broad streets.

The block being composed principally of frame buildings, (a few of them have brick fronts), the flames spread with great rapidity; and the whole of the block, with the exception of the buildings owned by J. E. Hinman and T. E. Clark, fronting the second market, on Main street, and the store of E. B. Sherman & Co., John street, was destroyed.

There being a high wind from the east, the whole of the west side of Genesee street, from the store of J. F. Tracy to the corner of Genesee and Whitesborough streets, including buildings in the rear, and all the buildings on Whitesborough street to the brick dwelling adjoining the county clerk's office, were also destroyed; among the rest the North American Hotel. Most of the buildings were occupied as stores; and though a considerable quantity of goods were saved, the loss and damage is still great. The loss in buildings is the most important. The fire is still raging, but it will not, probably, extend its ravages any further.

P. S.—It is estimated that about forty tenements are destroyed.

Office of the Courier and Enquirer, New-York, April 4, 1837.  
**FIRE AT HUDSON.**—From passengers who came down the river yesterday morning we learn that a fire broke out in Hudson on Monday morning about two o'clock, and before it was got under, five or six buildings on Main street were destroyed. The damage, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is about \$30,000, a part of which is insured. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

## AWFUL CONFLAGRATION IN WASHINGTON, N. C.

We have verbal accounts of a desolating conflagration in the town of Washington, North Carolina, which broke out on the night of the 23rd, and destroyed sixty-four houses; but our information does not extend to particulars. The fire, it is said, originated in a turpentine distillery, and swept away the entire business part of the town. A vast quantity of naval stores were destroyed.

Norfolk Herald.

## CURIOUS FACT CONNECTED WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SALMON.

A very singular and inexplicable instance has been ascribed to the salmon, but which has been doubted and disputed by many, even of those who have turned their attention to the subject. The fact to which we allude is, the propensity of salmon to return from the sea to the identical rivers wherein they were spawned. This has now been established beyond the possibility of doubt. In the report of our townsman, Mr. Robert Baist, superintendent of the river Tay, under the act for the protection of the breed of salmon given into the meeting of heritors in October last, he noticed a curious experiment made last breeding season in certain small fishing rivers in Southernlandshire. These rivers disembody themselves into Loch Shin, and no salmon were ever known to have existed in their waters before; but a few years ago they were adapted for breeding this species of fish, the Duke of Sutherland, the proprietor of these rivers, resolved to have them planted with salmon. Accordingly, several pairs were carried from other rivers to which they were indigenous, and placed in these during the breeding season, and there they deposited their spawn. The result was awaited with considerable interest, as calculated to set at rest the disputed question. It appears by a letter Mr. Baist had just received from his correspondents there, that the experiment has been successful. The subject is, no doubt, of great interest to those who are curious in the department of natural history. The letter stated—"Our last year's planting of salmon has returned to the same rivers this year. In the commencement of close time we carried salmon to one of the rivers where we put them last year, and left two of these rivers without putting any into them to ascertain whether the salmon in reality did or did not return to the rivers where they were spawned; and at the usual time of spawning we found a few pairs in each of these rivers where never a salmon was seen before the fish we put into them last year, so that we can have no doubt of every river having its own breed of salmon, and that they will return to their own rivers, unless interrupted on their passage, or encouraged into other rivers by an unusual quantity of water. I never believed in this doctrine until I had the experience of it from the different sizes we have in the many rivers in the north. I have studied all this with great care, and I may say now, I am a complete disciple to these habits of the salmon."

**Colonel Almonte.**—We have been favored with a copy of a letter from this ungrateful individual, after his return to Mexico, which we feel it our duty to lay before the public. The Texians have been undoubtedly too generous and high minded towards their base and cowardly enemies, who now treat them with the blackest ingratitude, and apply to them the most opprobrious epithets.—To his Excellency Gen. Don Jose Maria Tornel.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 20, 1837.

"My much esteemed friend—I take advantage of the few moments which the express allow to leave here gives me, to inform you, Excellency that, by the favor of Divine Providence, we have escaped from the talons of the BARBETTI of Texas, and their sympathetic friends. (the Americans) I shall shortly see you, and you shall then have full account of our long train of suffering.

"The President is arrived in a bad state of health, and I fear it will require a long time for his recovery.

Always your Excellence's  
Most affectionate friend,  
JUAN N. ALMONTE."

NOTICE TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The editor of "The Delawarean," published,

at Wilmington, Delaware, proposes to prepare a newspaper directory, and then asks as a favor; that each newspaper published in the United States will forward him, by mail, one copy of their paper. He has to arrange them by States, giving their titles, &c. For this favor, each editor for his paper shall receive one copy of the directory, as soon as made ready. The advantages of a sheet of this kind to publishers must be apparent to all.

**COMFORTS OF POVERTY.**—Philip H. late Mayor of the city of New York, John Jacob Astor, a few months since Wall street, when the conversation turned on their private affairs.

"I haven't seen you for some time," said Astor, "where have you been?" "Why, I have given up business," said H., "and now comfortably settled down on about seven hundred thousand dollars, which I think I ought to be content."

Astor stared at his friend for a few moments, and then, as if suddenly recollecting himself, replied—"Well, well, friend, I don't know upon the whole why you are not quite as comfortable, on that score, if you were a rich man."

Mr. Astor is probably worth from 5 to 100,000.

Dayton paper.

**MELANCHOLLY OCCURRENCE.**—A counter took place in this city on Friday between Gen. Mabry of Tennessee, and Leland of this Place. We understand, after a short controversy between the parties, Gen. Mabry fired a pistol at Dr. Leland, the ball from which passed through his left hand and lodged in his arm near the shoulder—immediately afterwards, the parties were in close combat, Gen. Mabry received several very dangerous wounds, the body from a Bowie. He is alive yet, but is extremely doubtful whether he can recover.

Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Intelligencer.

[Published by Request.]

From the Greenville Mountaineer.  
It is a custom with Females when I meet, now-a-days, to make some of their peculiar acquaintance the general topic of conversation; and scarcely do they even pour without leaving some one's reputation a wreck. How foreign is this practice every thing like delicacy of feeling, or disposition which ever characterizes the lady. If perchance some one may have a stray, which many do, it is not the business of those who demean themselves respectfully to speak of it. In fact, it shows a great want of delicacy on their part to do so, and must convey the idea to such possess the proper notions of propriety, it is a subject upon which they like to dwell.—Could those common tattlers, who infect all communities, but once see how despicable they make themselves, in the view of gentlemen and lady, by the abhorrent practice of tattling about every thing that inspires within the sphere of their acquaintance, they would, I am certain, abandon the practice. They should ever remember that true delicacy consists in a cautious expression of opinion, and a total ignorance of the affairs of their neighbors; and constantly bear in mind, that a still tongue is the mark of the lady, and certain means of peace. What lady would desire to be troubled with what has happened beyond the bounds of her own domestic circle? What time has she another to watch the affairs of her neighbors? If a young lady, what an interesting picture she would make herself, by entertaining her beau with the qualities of all the young female acquaintance, and calling Mr. M. a very fine lady, but always leaving something vague, and having him to believe that perfection was no where to be found in her humble self? When I hear a married or single woman speak readily of the faults of others, I take it for granted that she is a L.A.B.Y.

BARSHEBA.

OFFICIAL.

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that John Woodward has been appointed Consul General of the Republic of Texas, for the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy, such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls General of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 18th day of March, A. D. 1837, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-first.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By the President:

JOHN FOSYTH, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP by William Young, near the White Plains Bay Mare. No marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to \$100.00.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

April 27, 1837.—30.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.







POETRY.

For the Republican.  
Mr. Grant: By request of some of your subscribers, I send you this short poem for publication; thinking, perhaps, while it excites the curiosity of the reader from its singularity, it may also occasion some reflection on the evils enumerated, which are not exaggerated.  
JOHN D. CARMES.

THE DISTILLERY.

Lo, by yon stream that thro' those gloomy trees,  
Winds quickly down with gurgling, gurgling ease;  
Yon distant hut, whence clouds of vapor rise,  
And blot the stars that gild the moral skies.  
With cobwebs lined, in sooty grace displayed,  
Swirl thoughts and filthy fumes around arrayed,  
While in the midst inflamed with fiery brands,  
In boiling wrath the dreadful cauldron stands;  
Thence in bold streams the liquid poison flows;  
That inundates our country round with woes.  
All nature grows convuls'd with fierce disease,  
While gnawing vultures on her vitals seize,  
Her streaming eyes, her bosom heaving sighs,  
Proclaim the worm, the worm that never dies.  
Behold yon phrenzied, frantic maniac group,  
Poorest of mortals, poor 'en without hope,  
'Twas there the pauper first was taught to beg,  
And there the cripple got his wooden leg.  
'Twas there the blind obtained his widowed eye,  
And misery there first heav'd the broken sigh.  
There eloquence first lost the use of speech,  
And babbling nonsense first inspired to preach.  
There lordly wealth first had his coffers drain'd,  
And reputation's snowy fleece was stain'd;  
There bleeding justice hung her drooping head,  
While wrong and outrage usurp'd in her stead;  
Dejected virtue, in trepidation stands,  
While vice triumphant marshals scoundrel bands,  
Or let the ruthless sword leap from his sheath,  
Or meagre famine offer lingering death,  
Or withering pestilence breathe in nature's face,  
All other evils that plague the human race;  
Their works are great, yet comparatively small,  
When viewed with this, most dread, most fatal, most  
dev'lish of them all.

High on the mount the angel Temperance stands,  
And gently waves her earnest pleading hands  
To wisdom's sons, who will her cause embrace,  
And lend pleasure in this life will taste.  
Long life she offers, peace and cheerful health,  
Unfading honors and exhaustless wealth;  
Ah, how deluded, who vainly think they're wise,  
Cling to their idols, and her cause despise. J. D. C.

Variety.

GEMS FROM A COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

BY JOSEPH PRICE.  
The English language expresses the Deity more appropriately than any other—for God is the contrivance of the Saxon good.

Every adjuration of love, every oath of fondness, always contains this mental reservation—"so long as you are what you now are."

A head properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever pillows the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

To do good to our enemies, is to resemble the incense whose aroma perfumes the fire by which it is consumed.

In the conception of Mahomet's paradise, there is no distinction between a perfect woman and an angel.

Elevated posts in government are like steep rocks, only accessible to eagles and reptiles.

To speak harshly to a person of sensibility, is like striking a harpsichord with your fists.

Religion and medicine are not responsible for the faults and mistakes of their doctors.

Ink is a caustic which sometimes burns the fingers of those who make use of it.

There is no richer treasure than the collection of correct and beautiful maxims.

An indiscreet person is like an unsealed letter, which every body can peruse.

Ladies and sovereigns enchain their admirers with smiles and ribands.

An historian should be without passion and without pension.

Faith spans the gulf of death with the bridge of hope.

CUFF AND SAMBO.

Cuff—Look here Sambo, you got dat quarter dollar you owe me?  
Sambo—La Cuff no. Money so scarce—so many stopperages in Mobile—there aint no money in circulation.

Cuff—O sha—Sambo what de debble you got to do wid Mobile, nigger, pay up, pay up.  
Sambo—Well look here Cuff—me here massa tell more dan twenty men same tale—and I hant seen no gemman treat him like you me. Act like gemman if you is nigger.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when the Arabian courser bounds in her rear—as the winged lightnings leap from the heavens when they have unbowed their bolts—so does a little negro run like the d—l when a big dog is after him. —[Gentleline.

A MIS DEAL.—The Rev. Mr. Thom, of Gowan, had just risen up in the pulpit to lead the congregation in prayer, when a gentleman in the gallery took out his handkerchief to wipe the dust from his brow, forgetting that a pack of cards were wrapped up in it; the whole pack was scattered over the breast of the gallery. Mr. Thom could not resist a sarcasm, solemn as the act was in which he was about to engage. "Oh man, man! surely your psalmbook has been ill bound!"

A Happy Editor.—A Montreal Editor says, our table, is literally covered with letters from young ladies, upon a great variety of subjects.

The greatest fun that's under the sun,  
Is to sit by the fire till the taters are done.

BOASTING.—A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a rogue—of his courage, generally a coward—of his riches, generally not wealthy—of his democracy, generally an aristocrat—of his intimacy with great men, generally despised by those who may chance to know him—of his wit, popularity and high standing, always a fool.

ELOQUENCE.—The great secret of eloquence is to be in earnest. The secret of Rienzi's eloquence was in the mightiness of his enthusiasm. He never spoke as one who doubted of success. Perhaps like most men who undertake great actions he himself was never thoroughly aware of the obstacles in his way. He saw the end; bright and clear, and overleaped, in the vision of his soul, the crosses and the length of the path; thus the deep convictions of his own mind stamped themselves irresistibly upon others. He seemed less to promise than to prophecy. —Butler.

ENGLISH CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a woman who comes into the room in a great bustle like a lobster?—Because she is incombustible (in come bustle.)  
What manufacture has an old coat had?—Hard ware.  
Why is one of the lowest class of clergymen always to be depended on?—Because he's a Cu-rate (accurate.)  
When is a boat not a boat?—When it's ashore.  
When is a man's pace like a Jewish Priest?—When it's a run (Aaron.)  
A pea is my first—two peas make my second—my whole you may require when you are angry?—Appease.  
What pace must a horse go to be always right?—Can't err.  
What letter of the alphabet goes all round Great Britain?—C (Sea.)

Why is a man looking at a very pretty woman like a way to bed?—Because it is a star case (staircase.)  
What disorder would a boy who is fond of hanging cats be most likely to die of?—The tic-puss (typhus fever.)

A man the other day in North Carolina took up his gun, which had been for some time charged, and shot it off from his door at a bird in his yard. He is said to have been kicked by it to the other side of the room under the bed, where he fell asleep and slept for two hours; on awaking he found the gun still kicking against the wall at his side!!!

HORRIBLE STATE OF DISTRESS IN THE SOUTH OF ALABAMA.—The most appalling description of the existing distress which has come under our observation is given in a letter from a lady, who is at present on a visit with the rector of Skibbereen, county of Cork, in the neighborhood of Cape Clear. From this communication, which is dated 22d December, 1835, we transcribe the following:—"I must now acquaint you with some dreadful scenes of wretchedness in this neighborhood, both on the islands and mainland, from utter want of fuel and starvation. In Cape Clear they have no means of getting any on the island, so that they depend entirely on the charity of others sending them coals, which is a very expensive thing. A complaint has carried off a great number already, proceeding from nothing but cold and damp; the people call it a twisting in the guts; certain death is the consequence. They have for some time past in that island been drawing lots on their houses, and the house on which the lot falls is devoted to destruction. The rafters of the house are used as fuel, and the wretched inmates crowded into another cabin. As that can only last for a short time, the process is continually going on, and if no help arrive, the unfortunate islanders will almost be left without a cabin. A great extent of the mainland is in the same condition. The extreme dampness of the season having almost rendered the bogs useless, the most painful circumstance of all is, that without fuel they have no means of dressing their food, so that they are suffering from the aggravated wretchedness of cold and famine."

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And gently waves her earnest pleading hands  
To wisdom's sons, who will her cause embrace,  
And lend pleasure in this life will taste.  
Long life she offers, peace and cheerful health,  
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WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.  
His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE Jacksonville Male Academy has commenced, and is now open for the reception of students. The institution is under the superintendence of Joseph Wilson.  
March 4th, 1837.

WANTED TO HIRE

IMMEDIATELY, 6 or 8 Laborers, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office or to John Christian at the mouth of Wewoke creek, Coosa county.  
Vetumpka, Feb. 18, 1837.  
The Jacksonville Republican will publish this three times.—Alabama Argus.

Rail-Road Meeting.

THE Citizens of Benton County are requested to attend at Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Circuit Court at 3 o'clock, P. M. at which time books of subscription will be opened for the Capital Stock of said Rail Road company; and such information given in relation to the intentions and views of the company as may be in my power. In the mean time persons wishing to take stock in said Road can do so upon application to Charles Lewis, Esq. at Jacksonville, or to Major Thomas M. Likens.  
ALVIN A. McWHORTER,  
President of W. & C. R. R. Co.  
April 6, 1837.—2.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dun Horse, about five years old, four white feet, blaze face and glass eyes, about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.  
March 16, 1837.—3t.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used;) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to shew the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.  
Feb. 11, 1837.—n4 if.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

PENMANSHIP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has commenced a course of Writing Lessons in that place. Parents and Guardians, who wish to send their children and wards, as well as other persons who wish to improve their hand writing, can avail themselves of the opportunity.  
SAML LONGNECKER.  
Alexandria, April 6, 1837.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Medical School of Flora.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Flora's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good;" that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, "yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice." This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

Drs. ELLISON & BUYS.

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he traveled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practiced in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connection with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are herewith annexed.

Genuine Botanic Medicine.

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughs, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair county; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross's in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Dr. N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala. Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must be bound convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that sometime in March, 1834, I was reattacked with what the Regular Physicians called a "disease of the Liver," so that in a few hours I was in a state of insupportable suffering. I was in the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I received more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, than I did in six months with the same disease in a Regular attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with severe pain in her side, very distressing, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief for several days when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who in a few hours, and the third day she was up about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DIAMOND.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, severe that she was unable to turn herself in bed, and in this condition she was carried to Georgia, where she was attended by Dr. Buys. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in good health as formerly.

JAMES DIAMOND.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called to attend him, and attended him regularly for about two months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia, (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys' cures, was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of blood in his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, as in good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1835.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County. I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. C. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home, on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse; all the time and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, whom I very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God, and the use of the means employed, he yet survived. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1835. This is to certify that I have recently enjoyed the services of Dr. Z. Ellison in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1835. This may certify that my son aged 17 years was very much afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in so much that he became emaciated, and for the last four years, he has been unable to find time to work for business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly declining, but I am now happy to testify, that by the blessings of God and the use of the means, in his health and has not had any of the symptoms of a disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REEDER.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1835. To all whom it may concern, I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that health became very bad in the year 1830. At which time I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under the character of Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstructions; dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms; an affection of the liver, and during my afflictions several of the regular Doctors were employed in my case. Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. J. son of this county about the same length of time. Dr. Phillips of this county about three years, and Dr. Finley of Greenville about three months, all without affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Col. J. Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed the most any time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILIPS.

Test. REUBEN PHILIPS, S. Philips' husband.

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify that in the summer of 1835, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days from the commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of my children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1836.

VALENTINE NIX.

In addition to the above statement, I further testify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their sickness, and know that they were confirmed cases of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNON.

GEORGIA, Pike County. I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, sides extending to her shoulders; and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and sides, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1836.

J. R. CULPEPER.

GEORGIA, Butts County. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the botanical Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded operation and sudden transition from heat to cold, I ventured the operation, and was truly astonished, and such sudden relief, after being twice steamed, was able to attend to my business, and what was surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON.

March 23d, 1836.—6.